

Save Now to Buy
Liberty Bonds

The Chicago Daily Tribune

THE WORLD'S GREATEST NEWSPAPER

FINAL EDITION

VOLUME LXXVII.—NO. 229. C.

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TUESDAY, SEPTEMBER 24, 1918.—24 PAGES. TWELVE INCHES * * PRICE TWO CENTS.

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Oriental origin is most
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sweater coats, sleeping
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White, \$8.95

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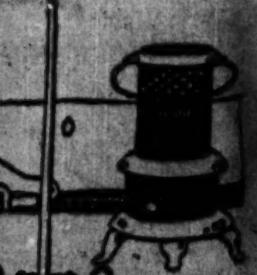
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From 35 Up.
Now \$8 Up.

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are 42 inches long.

are 42 inches long.

Housewares Section.

size justifies our state-

pricing. With broom-

each.

household items.

as page 4, column 2.

BIG VICTORY IN BALKANS

HOUSE TURNS THUMBS DOWN ON DEMON RUM

**BOYS TO FILL UP
BIG GAP IN LABOR
RANKS NEXT YEAR**

**Plan Is Given to Meet
100,000 Shortage
in Illinois.**

With the farms of Illinois facing a shortage of 100,000 workers in 1919 and the state called upon to produce about one-ninth of the nation's food supply, plans have been formulated to call for farm service in the Boys' Working Reserve every able-bodied boy who will be 15 years old by June 1, 1918.

Enlistment will be started at once in every high school. The boys will be grouped into school divisions, and will wear a distinctive khaki uniform. Farm craft lessons will be made a regular part of the school course beginning Nov. 1, as well as military instruction.

Official Plan.

The official plan, as announced yesterday, is as follows:

The farm reserve organization in the schools will be started at once, every boy who will be 15 years old by June 1, 1918, being called upon for service. The government will provide a uniform, the charge for which, if anything, will be announced within a few days.

Farm craft lessons will be started Nov. 1, and the government requests every male student of senior age to study the lessons, with two recitation periods each week.

Boys will be organized in companies of approximately fifty in each school, each company to be in charge of an instructor. They will bear the name of the schools, for example, "Salem" Division. H. W. P. Smaller schools will be grouped together.

School divisions will have an executive head and a committee of parents will probably co-operate with the executive.

Divided in Study Sections.

Each company will be separated into study sections for laboratory work in horse barns, machinery operation, and other farming fundamentals. Speakers on agricultural and patriotic topics will be furnished regularly.

The boys will be phoned on farms through instructors and through county directors of the Boys' Working Reserve. Instructors will go with the groups, to remain during the season, their salaries being continued during the summer months, and they are to be held responsible for the work and conduct of the boys under their supervision.

Representative Kahn also tried to have the measure amended to keep the measure amended to keep the "no" until Dec. 31, 1919—six more hours than allowed in the bill. The amendment was voted down, 115 to 10.

Representative Blanton of Texas opposed the amendment because he said the war would be over before it could go into effect.

Refuse to Advance Date.

Representative Bechtel of Pennsylvania voted the date made earlier and moved an amendment to put the measure into effect on Dec. 31 this year. This was defeated by the majority, 73 to 18.

Representative Igou of Missouri proposed an amendment to limit the operation of prohibition to the period of the war, striking out the words "until the termination of demobilization." This was rejected, 116 to 10.

There was no record vote on the proposed amendment. Some members of House's roll call, but with names not at hand they were in a minority.

Bill Goes to Conference.

Bill containing the prohibition amendment now goes to conference on several important points in between the two houses and it several weeks before the measure can be sent to the White House to receive the president's signature.

There is little possibility of a presidential veto, as the president has already signed the manufacture of alcohol.

During hours of debate on the measure were marked by some heated moments and at one time Nationalists became invincible.

Representative Meeker of Missouri, at the occasion to speak his views on the anti-alcohol measure, referred to it as "a noble but imprudent and unwise measure."

He charged that with taking \$1,000,000 from the medicine chest, and with an legislation in congress

an enormous lobby in

he reported. The prohibi-

tion

on the part of the

House

and are made with

are 42 inches long.

Housewares Section.

size justifies our state-

pricing. With broom-

each.

household items.

as page 4, column 2.

SOLDIER DODGES DEATH IN WAR; KILLED BY AUTO

Sgt. J. H. Stokes, one of thirty-seven survivors of the Central Canadian regiment, was killed early this morning in an auto accident at Ohio and Dearborn streets. He had survived many battles in France and had been discharged after being wounded. He was working at the Winslow munition factory and lived at 160 North Dearborn.

The accident occurred about 6 o'clock, when the automobile belonging to Herman H. Taylor, superintendent of the H. M. Eddy company, 212 West Grand avenue, collided with the automobile owned by Edward Hammond, 1005 North Clark street, and driven by Tony Delano.

In the Taylor car were two women, Miss May Taylor, 2100 North Clark street, and another, name not learned. Mrs. Stokes, and E. H. Dunphy, 17, of 1917 North Park avenue. All escaped severe injuries.

See page 4, column 2.

THE CHICAGO ADVERTISING SCORE

In the week ending Sept. 21, 1918, Chicago newspapers published the following amount of advertising:

Classified advertising (in the uniform basis of \$0.00 per line per column, independent of insertion fee):

Morning and Sunday Papers

The Tribune..... 1,120,640 cols.

Herald and Examiner..... 645,521 cols.

Total, 2 morning and Sun-
day papers..... 1,576,161 cols.

Evening Papers

The Daily News..... 785,520 cols.

The Journal..... 265,644 cols.

The American..... 232,121 cols.

The Post..... 212,241 cols.

Total, 4 evening papers..... 1,199,447 cols.

Advertisements printed in other papers not ac-
cepted by The Tribune, 416 columns.

The Tribune led for the week,

printing 42% more advertising

than the first evening paper, and more than the second, third and fourth evening papers combined.



ALIEN FOE HELD; FAMILY IS FOUND OVERCOME BY GAS

Charles Bauer, 52 years old, formerly of Thuringer, Germany, and registered as an enemy alien, was arrested last night and locked up on a technical charge of disorderly conduct after two days' investigation by federal authorities. He is the head of the Eupurgo Manufacturing company, maker of patent medicines, 415 North Clark street.

With his wife, 35 years old, he has been living in a select apartment building at 1208 Waveland avenue. Neighbors in the apartment Sunday smelled gas and notified Policeman Steve Leddy.

He entered and found Mrs. Bauer and two daughters, Marion, 8 years old, and Charlotte, 2, unconscious from the fumes. Kara Mrs. Bauer told the police she turned on the gas and that the husband was blameless. Asked her reason, she said two of her brothers in the German army had been killed. Her father, she said, is the superintendent of a railroad road, with headquarters in Hamburg.

These facts led to an investigation of the medicine factory, and a picture of the fumes.

All were revived after some difficulty.

Bauer was arrested and taken to Town Hall station. An investigation showed that several gas jets on a cooking stove in the kitchen had been turned on.

Lieutenant Mrs. Bauer told the police she turned on the gas and that the husband was blameless. Asked her reason, she said two of her brothers in the German army had been killed. Her father, she said, is the superintendent of a railroad road, with headquarters in Hamburg.

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FRENCH FORCE- GERMANS FROM OISE DEFENSES

Seize River Bank North of
La Fere as Enemy
Retreats.

BULLETIN.
PARIS, Sept. 23.—French forces fighting along the line south of St. Quentin have reached the Oise river between Vendœuil and Travey, according to tonight's official statement.

WITH THE FRENCH ARMY IN FRANCE. Sept. 23, 2:30 p. m.—[By the Associated Press.]—The French now hold the west bank of the Oise for more than half the distance from La Fere to Moy.

Gen. Debény's troops captured the woods north of Lo-Fontaine last evening and his patrols went through Vendœuil to the Oise.

The Germans had evacuated Vailly under the estimate of being cornered and with their backs to the river by the French advancing toward the river in the region of Lo-Fontaine. The French at the same time reached the quarries just north of Travey, which completed the conquest of the west bank of the Oise in that region.

Together with the formidable defenses erected by the Germans around St. Quentin, Gen. Debény's forces have reached the low marshy country of the valley of the Oise, which presents enormous difficulties to any troops that might attempt a crossing north of La Fere.

BRITISH HOLD GAINS.

WITH THE BRITISH ARMY IN FRANCE. Sept. 23, 2:30 p. m.—[By the Associated Press.]—The continuous efforts of the enemy to dislodge the British from their positions about Ephey, which gravely threaten the Hindenburg line, have resulted in hard local fighting with the odds in favor of the British.

The British troops have clung tenaciously to their new defenses, while the weary and weakened Germans keep desperately hammering at them.

Attack in Arras Sector.

WITH THE BRITISH FORCES IN FRANCE. Sept. 23, 10 a. m.—[By the Associated Press.]—In a small attack east of Gavrelle, in the Arras sector, British troops last night advanced their lines for an average depth of 600 yards along a front of 1,100 yards.

Haig's men gained several strong positions in the patches of forest on the high grounds.

The British also have captured some ground southeast of Villers-Cauchon, on the front southwest of Cambrai, and have cleared out several enemy strongholds northeast of Ronson after hard fighting which lasted the greater part of Sunday night.

The Germans last evening delivered a counter attack at Berthecourt, near Pontfroid supported by heavy artillery fire. A sharp infantry engagement followed in which the Germans pushed forward into some of the British defenses. An immediate counter attack, however, completely restored the situation.

TANKS TAKE PRISONERS.

WITH THE AMERICAN ARMY IN FRANCE. Sunday, Sept. 22.—[By the Associated Press.]—American troops raided the enemy lines in the neighborhood of Raumont village, in the center of the new line across the St. Mihiel salient

WIDE ADVANCE IN SERBIA CONTINUES



1—The allied armies in Macedonia have advanced forty miles. The Bulgarian army is fleeing in rout, and German troops are being defeated as fast as they come onto the front. In the region of Strumica the battle line is only three miles from Bulgaria's territory.
2—British patrols have taken the Vardar river and Lake Doiran. British troops are on the western bank of Vardar river.
3—The Bulgarian base at Petrich has been cut off from rail communication, and the fall is near. It is menaced from the south and east by the victorious Serbians.
4—Serbian patrols have reached the line Kara Ospitnik and Hamsat and are advancing on Moeski on the west bank of the Vardar. Enemy has evacuated whole line on this front.
5—Serbia reports patrol engagements in valley of Struma.
6—London reports Serbians have cut main railway line between Usakub and Salonic and are on the Ohrid line.

ITALY WANTS HELP

Again Urging U. S. to Send Big Force to Fight Austrians.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Sept. 23. [Special.]—A telegram from Chicago Tribune-New York Times Cable, [Copyright: 1915]—It is not merely a matter of overthrowing the chancellor. That is a tedious business. The point is that the necessities of the times in which we find ourselves force us without delay to undertake a change of our whole system of government, and this change must come quickly. Of course the German empire could possibly endure six months of further struggle on in the old way; but what will happen after that time, no one can tell today."

This writes George Bernhard, the political editor of the *Vossische Zeitung*, in a mournful article on the situation. He thinks that this week will be a typical one in the history of the German empire, and he utters a warning that it is no use making the situation worse by quarreling about the great change.

Berlin Claims Advance.
BERLIN, Sept. 23, via London.—A slight advance of the German lines west of the Moselle is claimed. This is the American front southwest of Metz. The repulse of strong detachments which advanced against Haumont and elsewhere in reconnoitering operations in this sector likewise is announced.

HEAR FOR QUITS CAMBRAI.
PARIS, Sept. 23.—The Temps de clares the Germans are evacuating Cambrai, sending the inhabitants to Mons.

FOUND UNCONSCIOUS ON "L" TRACK.
Fred Nass, 6022 South Dearborn street, was found lying on the elevated tracks near Wilson avenue, unconscious, having struck the thin rail. He was revived and taken to the Lake View hospital. It is said his burns are serious.

BERNHARD SAYS FOE MUST MAKE REAL REFORMS

BY GEORGE RENWICK,
Chicago Tribune-New York Times Cable.

AMSTERDAM, Sept. 23.—"It is not merely a matter of overthrowing the chancellor. That is a tedious business. The point is that the necessities of the times in which we find ourselves force us without delay to undertake a change of our whole system of government, and this change must come quickly. Of course the German empire could possibly endure six months of further struggle on in the old way; but what will happen after that time, no one can tell today."

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ROBINS SILENT ON DOCUMENTS OF BOLSHEVIK

Globe, Ariz., Sept. 23.—Raymond Robins and William B. Thompson, who formerly represented the American Red Cross in Russia, declined tonight to discuss the statement given out in New York on Saturday night by S. Niortov, the Finnish information bureau saying that Mr. Robins and Mr. Thompson had investigated and pronounced forgeries the Bolshevik documents obtained by Edgar Sisson of the Committee on Public Information.

Mr. Robins said he was under instructions from the state department and could not make any statement at this time.

Mr. Thompson said he had made no statements and would make none at this time, but gave to the Associated Press the following signed statement:

"I do not know Mr. Niortov and have no personal knowledge regarding the Sisson documents."

Overseas Hospital Care

Excellent, Gorgas Says

TOURS, France, Sept. 23.—[By the Associated Press.]—Maj. Gen. William C. Gorgas, surgeon general of the United States army, who is making a complete inspection of the medical corps of the American expeditionary force, says to the Associated Press:

"I am much pleased with the care and health of the troops. Their sanitary condition is good; the sick rate is low and the wounded are excellently cared for."

"A large bulk of these men are getting very much better professional care here than they would have had at home."

American And They Want All Sorts of Messages to Go to the Folks Back Home, Especially to the Girls.

"Miss Nichols insists that none of the boys are taking up with the French girls, but I saw a lot of them with French girls," said Miss Murphy.

Soldiers from Chicago

Held in German Camps

Washington, D. C., Sept. 23.—[Special.]—Among soldiers from the midwest who reported to the war department to be prisoners of war in German camps are the following:

At Camp Darmstadt hospital—Private Arthur Woodward, 1123 Noyes street, Evanston, Ill.

At Camp Cassel—Private Max Berg, 5626 Calumet avenue, Chicago.

The Smarter Fall Styles

For High School, "Prep" & College Men

In Suits and Top Coats

Our entire Third Floor—The College Floor—holds several thousand suits definitely expressive of your fashion ideals. Suits revealing the ultra styling and "pep" you desire to lend to your dress. They're modeled along military lines accentuating the grace and poise of an athletic build. Smart patterns and rich fabric weaves.

The Home of the Overcoat is the fourth floor, just now featuring the most distinctive topcoat productions. Style attractions, absorbing as they are, do not overshadow the accompanying economy of our greater value-giving in these suits and topcoats at

\$25, \$30, \$35, \$40,
\$45 to \$60

THE HUB
Henry C. Lytton & Sons

N. E. Corner State and Jackson



EVER FIRST CUTLER SHOE EVERY WAY

A Newly Designed Boot at \$7



IN No. 565 we offer a last but recently created—a handsome boot that is meeting favor. Battleship gray kid with a \$7.00 military heel of a less extreme type. A splendid Cutler value at

Try Cutler Polishing and Repairing Service.

Careful attention to all orders by mail.

The Cutler Shoe

PALMER HOUSE - 123 STATE ST. SOUTH
Chicago's Greatest Oldest Shoe Store
Established 1882

Charming Mandolins

First Model Mandolin, shaded mahogany finish, neck to match. The ideal instrument for beginners, \$4 to \$10

Washburn, handsomely figured, in rosewood and spruce. Ebony veneered, headpiece inlaid with patent leather and tailpiece, \$15. Silvertone plates, \$10. Mahogany neck with silver scroll inlay, \$10. Send for illustrated catalog.

Lyon & Healy Owners and dealers in tone. Used by Singers and other great soloists. Arch back made from selected wood, curly maple-walnut finish and French polished by hand. Mahogany neck with silver scroll inlay, guaranteed, \$8 and \$10. Send for illustrated catalog.

For sale by all leading Music Dealers.

LYON & HEALY

Wabash Avenue of Jackson Blvd.
Phone Wabash 7200

Open a Savings Account at the Central Trust with the aid of your Liberty Bond coupons—earn 3% interest. Our depositors can secure the free use of a Central "Trusty-Bank" (above illustrated) in which to save for a bond of the amount of our investment in the Government of the United States.

Such experiences tell us that the bond is the best investment in the American country in the financial and industrial departments.

Between the success of the bond and the increase in the value of the nation, the event of the war has been a great success.

He has increased the value of the bond by 50%.

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BANKERS GATHER TO FURNISH WAR WITH LIFE BLOOD

Patriotic Note in Evidence at Their Annual Convention.

Highly freighted with their load of responsibility for the maintenance of the nation's financial stability during the war, members of the American Bankers' Association gathered yesterday for the first day of the forty-fourth annual convention of the organization. The convention differed distinctly from any previous gathering of the body. The convention, meeting on the eve of the fourth Liberty loan campaign, was far more serious. Also the patriotic national note was more distinctively evident.

Talk National Finance.

Discussion among the members of informal gatherings, in knots about the Congress hotel, where the convention is in progress, had to do, not as nearly, with matters of individual concern, but with the broader field of national finance.

It was a typical war gathering. On the keels of the coats of most of the members were service pins, indicating old friends have died with other brothers of effort in supplying men for the nation's armed forces, as its members are busily engaged in seeing to it that money, the life blood of war, is supplied in a constant and adequate stream.

There was no doubt in the minds of the members that the new note will be over-subscribed, as were its predecessors. From every section of the country came the same optimistic note.

Day of Preliminaries.

Adds from these informal gatherings, there was little of import to yesterday's sessions. It was distinctly a day of preliminaries and organization. Members came in and registered, to the number of nearly 3,000, leading President C. E. Hirsch, chairman of the section, and 4,000, which he regarded as an accurate gauging, in view of the anxiety of the members to return to the session by Saturday, when the loan drive opens.

Local committees met in closed doors during the day in different rooms of the Congress, clearing the ground for the general work of the convention, which begins today in meetings of different sections.

Only One Open Meeting.

Only one section held an open meeting, this being the agricultural section, which met in the hall in the Elizabethan room in the morning. Principal address was delivered by Lawrence C. Ousley, assistant secretary of agriculture, who warned members that "the war crisis is not over" and appealed for closer cooperation between the bankers and farmers toward increasing agricultural production, that eventually a self-sufficient nation may be created.

He pointed out that the high cost of moving the product of the farm to the table, and this cost to finance what now has to be paid in 60 per cent interest on savings, "will be remedied," said Dr. Ousley, "when we have increased our bank reserves may be created."

The following sections will hold meetings today at the Congress: Clearing house, 9:30 and 2; Florentine room, John J. McHugh, president; savings bank, 9:30 and 2; Elizabethan room, Joseph R. Noel, president; trust company, 10:30 and 2; Gold room, special meeting, 2; Green room; joint meeting of the national bank, savings bank, and trust company sections; John V. Farwell presiding, 2; Gold room.

A note of sorrow was injected into yesterday's session when news came from New York that James M. Donald, chairman of the board of the Hanover National bank, died late Sunday night. The executive council appointed a committee consisting of John W. Piaten, president United States Mortgage and Trust company, New York; Benjamin C. Smythe, vice president of the Scandinavian Trust company, New York, and George E. Lewis, assistant to the Hanover National bank, to draft suitable resolutions to be presented to the convention.

The meeting of the sections will conclude tomorrow, and Thursday the regular work of the convention as a whole will begin. It will commence Friday night, instead of Saturday, as provided by the constitution, as it is understood unanimous consent will be asked and granted that this be done

MEN WHO RULE THE NATION'S FINANCES

Bankers' Executive Council in First Session and Some of the Notables Who Are in City for Gathering.



W. T. PERKINS.

HAMILTON AND BURR BORROWERS

Exhibit at Convention Throws Interesting Light on Their Financial Affairs.

President of the Commercial National Bank of Chicago, and Murray D. Lincoln of the Society for Savings of Cleveland. Joseph Hirsch, chairman of the section, and 4,000, which he regarded as an accurate gauging, in view of the anxiety of the members to return to the session by Saturday, when the loan drive opens.

"The banks have already taken over half the loan in treasury notes, to be exchanged for the bonds when issued," he said. "They have been called on to take these notes to the extent of one-fifth of their resources. The notes have been liberally sold to customers of the banks, and thus far in advance of the banks, and thus far in advance of three months, three banks have advanced amounts to customers with the bank.

Hamilton, the "father of our financial system" who also wrote the by-laws of the bank, as its counsel, opened his account with the sum of \$25. Burr's account was opened with a loan of about \$1,200, charged as "Billie" advance. Both were frequent borrowers of the bank, as its ledger shows.

At the time of Hamilton's death and Burr's enforced flight, in 1804, the accounts of both were slightly overdrawn.

The exhibition is in charge of Raymond E. Jones, vice-president of the bank.

The Liberty loans are teaching thrills to the Negro, according to R. S. Hecht, vice-president of the Hibernal Bank and Trust company, New Orleans, and president of the American Institute of Banking, the educational section of the association.

Never in their history have the Negroes of the south been so prosperous," said Mr. Hecht. "The average earnings of farm hands have been doubled, while the pay of Negroes in other labor has increased still more.

As a result, in the delta country of the Mississippi, from Memphis to the gulf, you will find thousands of Negroes driving their own automobiles, and not Ford either, for a large part, but those of makes costing from \$1,000 to \$1,500. The Liberty loan has appealed to their emotionalism, and as

such they are teaching the Negroes of the south to be more thrifty in the past, and a greater aid to the community."

Mr. Hecht said conditions in the south are excellent; that it would "go over the top" quickly in the new Liberty loan, and that the only fly in the ointment is the scarcity of labor, due largely of Negro migration. Interest rates in the south are stable at 8 per cent, he said, and the Federal Reserve bank is largely responsible. He also praised the working of the national farm loan bank, and said it has proved an important factor in fostering agricultural pioneering in the south.

John G. Londard, president of the National Bank of Commerce of St. Louis, is one of the interesting figures of the convention. At 44 he is head of the largest banking institution west of the Mississippi, with deposits of over \$55,000,000, an increase of \$25,000,000 in the three years of his presidency. At 6 he left his home in Memphis, his family wiped out by yellow fever, to go to an uncle in Arkansas. He collected rents before he could read, did odd jobs and chores during his early youth, at 21 was receiver of a rather small Arkansas bank, which he rebuilt and financed, became a bank president at 23; later went to New York as managing partner of Logan & Bryan, and at 43 was president of the biggest bank in a section comprising 70 per cent of the area of the nation.

Big Chicago bankers buzzed about the Congress, like flies, intent upon making the visitors feel at home. Among yesterday's visitors were Nelson N. Lampert of the First Mortgagors, George E. Lewis of the First National, Charles M. Schwab, Otto H. Kahn, New York international banker.

The purpose of the visit was to thank the troops for having bravely held out, and according to a possibly significant remark by the emperor's chronicler, "at the same time giving them inspiring words for the fresh fighting on the threshold of which we are perhaps standing on the southwest of the empire."

PHAROON QUITTS AGRICULTURAL DEPT.
Washington, D. C., Sept. 23.—R. A. Pharoon has resigned as assistant secretary of agriculture in order to resume his duties as president of the Iowa State Agricultural college.

40,000 TURKS IN TRAP; 2 ARMIES ARE WIPE OUT

British Sweep On in Holy Land; Bag Now 25,000 Foes and 270 Guns.

LONDON, Sept. 23.—Reports from the Palestine front this afternoon indicate that none of the Turkish forces at least 40,000 men trapped by the British through the seizure of the last of the Jordanian fortresses can possibly get away. The entire army and eight Turkish armies have been virtually annihilated.

The war office announced today that 25,000 Turkish prisoners had been counted up yesterday evening by Gen. Allenby's forces, and, according to a correspondent with the British army in Palestine, the infantry alone had captured 270 guns in the drive north through Palestine.

The Turks had seven divisions south of Nazareth and west of the Jordan, but the exact total cannot be determined, as the different units of each of the Turkish divisions, the totals of the different units varying.

The total of 25,000 prisoners reported, however, is believed to be far less than the final count will show, as at least reports prisoners were still being brought in.

No Escape for Turks.

The text of the statement issued to-day by the war office reads:

"British seized the passages of the Jordan river and Dam on the morning of Sept. 22. The last system of escape to the Jordan west of the river was closed by our troops."

"The cavalry is surrounding the town stated that Liman von Sanders, the German Turkish generalissimo, was Nazareth the previous evening when he heard the cavalry was at Iskandran.

The section of cavalry in capturing Nazareth covered over fifty miles in twenty-four hours, with stiff fighting in several places.

Wipe Out Turk Battalion.

Another cavalry column passed through the Tabor defences and moved north along the coast, the objective being Afule. Riding through Minnus hills during the night and morning of Sept. 22 the last system of escape to the Jordan west of the river was closed by our troops.

"The Seventh and Eighth Turkish armies have virtually ceased to exist. Their entire transport is in our hands."

"By 8 p. m. on the 22d 25,000 prisoners and 260 guns had been counted. Many prisoners and much material remain to be enumerated."

CAVALRY WINS GLORY.

BY W. T. MASSEY.

Official British Correspondent with Gen. Allenby's Army.]

Chicago Tribune—New York Times Cable. [Copyright: 1918]

PALESTINE HEADQUARTERS, Saturday, Sept. 23.—(Delayed).—Gen. Allenby has crushed the Turkish seventh and eighth armies. His cavalry had captured over 25,000 prisoners and 260 guns.

"The Greeks cooperated in the bombing of Constantinople on Sept. 20 and drove thousands of leaflets into the city."

"A balloon shot down in the European operations in flames set fire to three hangars, which were burned out."

Machines of the British independent air force dropped nearly sixteen tons of bombs on German airdromes and on blast furnaces in the Metz region Saturday night, it was officially announced today.

The blast furnaces attacked were those at Hingendron and Rombach. Four enemy airdromes were bombed by the raiders.

PROMISE KAISER U.S. AND FRENCH SHALL NOT PASS

LONDON, Sept. 23.—Constantinople was bombed by the British Royal Air force Friday and Saturday of last week, according to an official communication issued by the admiralty tonight. The statement says:

"The Greeks cooperated in the bombing of Constantinople on Sept. 20 and drove thousands of leaflets into the city."

"A balloon shot down in the European operations in flames set fire to three hangars, which were burned out."

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CONFUCIUS AND THE COBBLER

Confucius left a pair of shoes with a cobbler to be mended.

When he went to fetch them the shoes had not been touched.

The cobbler's wife had thrown red pepper in his eyes, for reasons of her own, and the man could not see to work.

So Confucius gave him a pair of glasses, his eyes were healed, and he fixed the shoes.

Not only that, but a squint which he had in the beginning was also corrected by the glasses.

It is further related that his wife made a great disturbance over it. She had married a man with a squint, and now he had none!

The Chinese sage recounting the story quizzily observes, in conclusion, that the cobbler continued to wear spectacles.

STARRED IN FIGHT OVER DRINK.

Thomas McInnes, 5647 South Elkhorn street, was stabbed over the heart, probably fatally, last night while drinking with his son, George, at a saloon on the same street, over the payment for a drink.

ALMER COE STORE

An Almer Coe Store five minutes from anywhere in the downtown district.

Almer Coe & Company

Officers' Uniforms

Serges and Worsted

Trots in all weights

and new weaves

—featuring

Whipcords

Gabardines and Bedford Cords

Officers' Uniforms

\$45 to \$70

Overcoats, \$80 to \$100

Made in 48 hours if required.

Jerroms

7 North La Salle St.

3 Stories: 316 S. Michigan Ave.

71 East Monroe St.

RITE LINE

Central Bond

can be seen

(above)

of the

same

price

as

low as

\$50

Officer's Uniforms

Surplus Funds

in a

Savings Account

Earning 3% interest

Many of the most

successful men of our

community began their

business careers with sav-

ings accounts in this bank

Organized 1875

We have paid our

depositors

42 Million Dollars

INTEREST

since 1880

Liberty Loan Bonds will be received for safe keeping

from our Savings De-

positors

LIBERTY LOAN BONDS

for Sale

for Sale

for Sale

for Sale

for Sale

UDGE A WOMAN
HER HAIR**EXECUTIONERS OF
RUSSIA MURDER
DAY AND NIGHT****U.S. Bares New Details
of Soviet's Wholesale
Slaughtering.****BULLETIN.**

AMSTERDAM, Sept. 23.—Recent attempts have been made to assassinate members of the soviet government in Russia, and as a result there will be fresh measures in reprisal, says a Moscow dispatch received here.

BY ARTHUR SEARS HENNING. Washington, D. C., Sept. 23.—(Special)—Appealing accounts of the excesses of the Bolshevik reign of terror in Russia are reaching the state department daily from representatives of the American government abroad.

Following the appeal of the administration last Saturday to the allies and neutral nations to take steps to end the anarchy in the ill fated Russian empire, the state department made public today the latest information obtained by government agents from the refugees who are beginning to pour out of Russia by the thousand.

The tales told by these refugees are brief to a degree. All the testimony is to the effect that the slaughter of representatives, functionaries and former members of the army is going forward on a wholesale scale. The most prominent men in hundreds of communities, unknown even beyond the borders of their own country as liberals and opponents of沙皇ism, and the members of the bourgeoisie, are being shot without trial.

"Dangerous to Soviet." In practically every one of these cases, which are now numbered by the thousand, the only charge preferred against the victims of Bolshevikism is that they are "dangerous to the soviet." That is sufficient to cause the Bolshevik authorities to issue death warrants. The firing squads are destined as working in relays day and night.

"One detail," says the state department report, "is that officers are shot at night in salars, the guns being loaded with sabots."

The archfiend of the Russian terror appears to be one Peter, whose chief ambition is that of that of the French revolutionist Babeuf, of whom Monday observed: "The woes of honest men were the virtues of Babo." Peter is the head of the "extraordinary commission against the counterrevolution."

"He signs death warrants without reading the papers," says the state department report.

Absconded with Power.

Peter is a Lett who has lived many years in England and speaks Russian with a strong foreign accent. He is pictured as a little blond man, intoxicated with unrestrained power of life and death over his fellow creatures.

Outside his headquarters the corridors are crowded night and day with agents and workmen come to do up the ties of their enemies, their families, their rivals in love, and business—"dangerous to the soviet."

The unscrupulous work of the concierge is sufficient for Peter, who in the name of the soviet republic decreed death before sunrise.

The British and French consuls general in Moscow are now under arrest in their residences, according to the latest reports to the state department.

Mr. Poole, the American consul general and one of the few Americans remaining in Bolshevik Russia, has not been placed under arrest up to date as far as is known.

An outstanding feature
—our suits and over-
coats at \$50

THE most luxurious fabrics from American and British looms; striking new designs for younger men; practical dignity and fashion for older men; and sizes to fit all figures

You will regard these suits and overcoats as we do, the highest mark reached in the production of fine clothes ready to wear. We have a great variety of weaves, colors, patterns; the garments are perfectly tailored suits and overcoats of extraordinary merit.

\$50

BURBERRY London made overcoats are always an attraction for men who like something unusual in style and quality. Medium weight, heavy weight; for dress, for motor, waters, raincoats, fur collared coats; new importations

\$40 \$50 \$60 \$75 \$85 \$100 \$125

This is the home of Hart Schaffner & Marx clothes, John B.
Stetson hats, Manhattan shirts, Johnson & Murphy shoes

Maurice L. Rothschild

Good clothes; nothing else

Southwest corner Jackson and State

FAST WORK
Chicago Aviator Meets and Marries English Girl and Is Back with Squadron in Month**TELLS PLAN FOR
GERMAN-MADE
PEACE LEAGUE**

**Erzberger for World Rule
by Council Headed by
Holland Chief.**



**Mr. Phyllis Coupe
Lieut. Vincent Coupe**

They met and married it was a war romance—and things move fast over there now.

The bridegroom is Lieut. James Vincent Coupe, of the royal flying corps, son of Mr. and Mrs. George Coupe, 2317 Cambridge avenue, Chicago. The honeymoon was a short one. Lieut. Coupe is now back in France with his squadron.

What he decided to be an aviator

Lieut. Coupe joined the British forces in Canada. Later he returned for four months' work at Fort Worth. He went to England last April. In July he met the English girl.

The honeymoon was a short one. Lieut. Coupe is now back in France with his squadron.

The Hague would be the seat of the league and there the international bureau would conduct its business. Each state, with the approval of its parliament, would appoint one delegate. The international bureau would be controlled by a permanent administrative committee consisting of the representatives of the federated powers, with the Dutch foreign minister as chairman.

The Fundamental Laws.

Dealing with fundamental laws the League of Nations.

The league shall guarantee the territorial possessions of each federated state as well as undisturbed possession of colonies."

Each state would be independent in the conduct of its internal and foreign affairs within the limits of the league's constitution.

Members of the league would mutually undertake to cut down and steadily reduce their land, naval, and aerial forces according to a fixed standard to be agreed upon.

For Freedom of Seas.

For the first decade after the foundation of the league each state's surplus of raw materials would be divided between the other federal states according to a standard to be agreed upon.

Members of the league would recognize freedom of the seas. Straits, canals, and connecting seas both banks of which are not in possession of the same federal state would be internationalized and their fortifications retained, guarded by a command consisting of contingents from all the federated states and commanded in rotation every three years by a delegate of the states.

The information which was given out by the Japanese military attaché to the effect that Blagovestchensk and Alexeievsk, both of whom

French revolutionist Babeuf, of whom Monday observed: "The woes of honest men were the virtues of Babo." Peter is the head of the "extraordinary commission against the counterrevolution."

"He signs death warrants without reading the papers," says the state department report.

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An outstanding feature
—our suits and over-
coats at \$50



COURTESY HART SCHAFFNER & MARX

**ENDS FREE USE
OF SCHOOLROOM
FOR DRAFT WORK**

**Board Says Some One
Must Pay Charges
for War Service.**

Who is going to pay for janitor services, heat and lights in school rooms used for clerical work of the draft boards during the next few weeks?

Requests by chairmen of district boards yesterday for the use of school rooms during evenings met with the reply from Dudley Grant Hayes of the school department that the rooms could not be had free as in the past, but that the regular schedule price must be paid.

Angus Draft Chairman.

Several draft board chairmen, who had expected to gain free access to the schools, were notified at this time of polling booths, political headquarters, and other places had offered free quarters. It was pointed out, and this service was expected of the public schools.

Superintendent of Schools Peter A. Mortenson said last night: "The board is not against the use of the school buildings for this work. It is entirely a matter of the expense involved. Since Jan. 1 last we have paid bills of \$11,000 for the expenses of patriotic meetings. There is no more money for such purposes. This year a new schedule of rents is being prepared, necessarily somewhat higher. New prices will be granted Oct. 1. We will have to adopt some policy in regard to the use of the schools for federal purposes."

Mr. Hayes' ruling does not cover that all permits go before the State Council of Defense.

Must Charge for Service.

Michael H. Maher, chairman of local board No. 3, said for the use of the school room of the Hartigan school, Wallace and Thirty-first streets,

Each state would be independent in the conduct of its internal and foreign affairs within the limits of the league's constitution.

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**WORK ON DRAFT
LAGS; CITY MEN
APPLYING HASTE**

**Committees to Care for
Industrial Exemptions
Are Organized.**

Chicago draft boards were sending out questionnaires rapidly yesterday in the hope of making up for the delay which has put Illinois five days behind other states. Some of the boards had been addressing the envelopes in advance and were ready to send out large numbers. The order from the adjutant general requires that not less than 10 per cent be mailed out every day, and it is specified that all questionnaires must be mailed by Sept. 25.

Committees of three, representing every line of business, have been appointed to aid employers in systematically claiming exemptions. The appointments were made after a meeting yesterday at the Morrison hotel, which was addressed by the Selective Service association.

"We expect to have a conference

Thursday evening at which all the subdivisions for which you are to appoint committees will be represented. We will have a round table discussion and will plan to carry this along."

"Don't confine your efforts merely to members of the Association of Commerce, but cover the line of business you represent thoroughly. You are working for Uncle Sam now, and particularly to help the draft boards, which have more than they can do."

Plan Sent to Capital.

"I have reported this plan for having every line of business activity covered by means of committees to Prove," Marshal General Crowder and expect that it will be adopted all over the United States, as it simplifies greatly the problem of locating quickly the men whose work is essential and separating them from those who can be spared from business or the industry."

Mr. Dawes said that all business men would be surprised, after they had filled out their blanks, to find how few employes they would lose, as the number of those who have dependents, or are in essential work, is large. He explained that they would occur.

He conducted a nickel plating business

for four years. Mies Wenda, is under charge of giving information concerning shipping to the Army.

In trading deals touching upon the bombing of the postoffice, the secret service man investigated the story of neighbors that mysterious packages were taken at night at the Kreutzinger shop, and a week ago raised the place, finding the metal cylinder under the flooring. They made their conclusions public yesterday.

The Employers' Committee.

The members of committees which will handle the survey in each of many industries were announced as follows, under their subdivision caption:

Subdivision No. 1. Automobiles, trucks, etc., special today.

Subdivision No. 2. Boxboard products.

Subdivision No. 3. Books, periodicals, special today.

Subdivision No. 4. Chemicals, drugs, and medicines.

Subdivision No. 5. Real estate and leases.

Subdivision No. 6. Iron, steel, and brass.

Subdivision No. 7. Machinery, tools, special today.

Subdivision No. 8. Motor vehicles.

Subdivision No. 9. Motorcycles.

Subdivision No. 10. Motor boats.

Subdivision No. 11. Optical goods.

Subdivision No. 12. Paints, varnishes, lacquers, special today.

Subdivision No. 13. Paper products.

Subdivision No. 14. Petroleum products.

Subdivision No. 15. Steel files.

Subdivision No. 16. Special.

Subdivision No. 17. Educational institutions.

COMMISSIONS

Eleven Chicago Men in List Announced by War Department

AMHERSTON, D. C., Sept. 23.—(Special)—Chicagoans commissioned in the army today were:

First Lieutenant, quartermaster corps—William C. Rogers, 1148 West Congress street.

Second Lieutenant, quartermaster corps—Frederick P. Flinck, 1319 Michigan avenue; George E. Elling, 2328 Ballou street; Homer W. Gilpin; Charles O. Huber, 1121 Church street; Leroy A. Ryan, 6231 Wayne avenue; Omar F. Stelle, 513 Goffield place, Evanston.

Second Lieutenant, motor transport corps—John L. Harper, 1939 North Hamlin avenue.

First Lieutenant, medical corps—Raymond F. Wright, 5427 Leland avenue; Alfred H. Clabon, Waukegan.

Second Lieutenant, medical corps—Robert T. Nickerson, 130 South Harvey avenue, Oak Park.

First Lieutenant, medical corps—Frank M. Powers, 1000 N. Paulina.

Second Lieutenant, medical corps—Frank M. Powers, 1000 N. Paulina.

The Chicago Tribune, THE WORLD'S GREATEST NEWSPAPER

FOUNDED JUNE 16, 1847

ENTERED AS SECOND-CLASS MATTER JUNE 2, 1892.
AT THE POST OFFICE AT CHICAGO, ILL., UNDER ACT OF
MARCH 3, 1879."The Tribune is not bound by the rules of war, and the
company expressly disclaims any liability or responsibility for
the safe custody or return of its men."

TUESDAY, SEPTEMBER 24, 1918.

"Our Country! In her intercourse with foreign nations may she always be in the right; but our country, right or wrong."
—Stephen Decatur.

THE TRIBUNE'S PLATFORM

For the welfare and prosperity of Chicago and the state of Illinois—
We urge our readers to vote, on Nov. 5, for:
1. The convention to revise the constitution of the state.
2. The \$10,000,000 good roads bond issue.
3. The traction ordinance, providing an adequate system of rapid transit for Chicago.
4. The bill putting all banks under state supervision.

SAVE A MILLION MEN.

The more men we have on the front the more lives will be saved in this war.

This seems a contradiction, a paradox. It seems so to civilians but not to soldiers. It is the simplest of truths. As long as our forces and those of the enemy balance each other, the war will drag on and the nation will steadily bleed. When our forces are overwhelming or preponderate decisively, the war will end as it must end in our victory.

Therefore the more men we send and the quicker we send them, the sooner war will end and with it the loss of life and all the waste and destruction of warfare.

The more men we have in France the sooner the war will come, and the more the American boys charging machine guns. It means so many fewer white crosses over the mounds where American boys are asleep forever. Waste of food means waste of blood.

If everyone here at home will keep this always in mind there will be no garbage pails full of food that could be saved and used. There will be economy in every kitchen.

Waste is murder now, nothing less. If we would save our men, we will save food for them. Mr. Hoover says we can save a million of them by cutting our food consumption half a pound a week.

This is a holy crusade. The American women must lead it. The American housewife moves up beside the gun. From millions of homes she can send her protecting banner of thrift over our men at the front.

Save food for our men. Save our men by saving food. Save a million splendid fighting Americans for America and the world.

THE RAINBOW BOYS.

The peculiar pride which Americans feel in the commendation given the Rainbow division, the Forty-second, arises from the sympathetic perception that the boys were, in a sense, the first over of the big reserves of American strength, courage, and youth which had to be organized, trained, and shipped.

Gen. Pershing has taken what we had when Great Britain and France asked the United States to send as rapidly as possible such units as were ready to fight. These were regular army units, and no one knows what they did and how well they did it can possibly keep from an emotional outburst.

But after these men had gone there was virtually nothing in the United States. The national guard was so disorganized in a bad system that it could not be moved, and America, having made a magnificent gesture with Pershing and his men, had simply to work and wait. Eventually, with all the dispatch and speed that a nonmilitary country could command, other forces were made ready to go across. The first to go was the patched up division called the Rainbow because it was composed of units from all parts of the country.

It went as the first evidence of the reserve man power upon which the United States was calling, and when it had received its supplementary training on French soil it went into the first big fighting.

The divisional address which has been made to the men by their general recounts simply their exploits. They equally distinguished themselves with the American marines, and a greater word of praise than "brave" would be difficult to give them.

They did not at the time get the appreciation which the marines got. The sea soldiers captured the imagination, and nothing to distract from what has been said of them could be said by any one with an appreciation of their service. But the other work is coming up above the horizon, and the Rainbow, with its prism of courage, is more clearly seen now.

All the time that criticism was being made of the national guard, it started with the knowledge that the material was as fine soldier material as was in the world and that it was the misfortune, and not the fault, of the guard that its system was bad. The system was corrected, and the men made good. They made supremely good, and their record is a golden one.

HEALTH IN GREAT LAKES.

Unnecessary fears of relatives and friends of sailors in the Great Lakes Naval Training station are apt to be aroused by reports of the so-called influenza epidemic. These relatives and friends should be reassured. It is lamentable, of course, that a young man is stricken by disease just when he embarks upon a holy and patriotic enterprise associated with dangers of an entirely different sort. His courtiers dangers at sea and in the field and thinks little of the hidden menaces of disease. Thus with youth.

For those who have died let it be said that they have given their lives to their nation just as surely and as magnificently as if they had met death in the storm of battle. No man chooses his death in wartime, but, rather, stands ready to abide by the edict of fate. There is, however, to shift from the sentimental to the practical, a certain satisfaction due the parents and well-wishers of the young men in Great Lakes. It lies in the assurance that over a community of 65,000 sailors there has been a solid wall of national preservation, that does not lack the tested quality of the home. Were these young men of Great Lakes the victims of folly and neglect we should have ground for just rebuke. But we know from the personnel of the officers and the gentlemen of the crew they ad-

extremely limited through rigid discipline rather than encouraged by neglect.

Out of 7,000 cases of the "Spanish influenza," or grip, the death rate has been around one and one-half per cent, comfortably low in consideration of the wide sweep of the disease. Furthermore, the malady has been curbed so satisfactorily that fewer than 2,000 cases out of 6,000 have been deemed serious enough for base hospital treatment. This should cause the central west, from which the Great Lakes sailors are largely recruited, to reflect upon the efficacy of the rigid measures taken against disease in Great Lakes, and that while civilian communities have been subjected to violent invasion the naval station, with its compact population of 45,000, has been singularly well fortified.

THE STATE PLATFORMS.

The Republican platform is a vigorous document breathing the spirit of militant Americanism which always has belonged to the party's character. If the document might profit with party's better record it is at least admirable for its explicit recommendations of sound and much needed measures both in state and national policy. The chief of these are for universal military training—conspicuously omitted from the Democratic platform—for a scientific budget—also conspicuously omitted in the Democratic presumption—for a protective tariff—in our opinion one of the chief issues of the post-war period—for a definite program for financing the war, for prompt preparation for reconstruction after the war, for homesteads for soldiers, and, in Illinois, for the four important measures which stand at the head of the Tribune's editorial page as a part of The Tribune's program of progress. The Republican platform, in short, shows the energetic constructive faculty which for half a century has been the chief political force in the upbuilding of the nation. That faculty is still active in the counsels of the party.

The Democratic state platform is an ingratiating utterance and we congratulate its authors on their tact and skill. They have very wisely avoided offense to loyal Republican susceptibilities and have paid what may pass for magnanimous acknowledgment of Republican patriotism. They have been candid in conceding what is obvious in the fine records of Republican leaders like Gov. Lowden, and they have been careful to declare that "We express no doubt in the patriotism of the great majority of the Republican party," to concede that "the majority in both Republican and Democratic parties are loyal in the same degree" and even that to this majority and "to the men in the trenches the victory of a Republican congressman of tried loyalty over a Democrat of equal loyalty will bring no doubt."

To concede the obvious is no great virtue, but it is by no means common in the stereotyped pronouncement of political parties, and we believe the Democratic platform is very much stronger for it than any stentorian assertions of the old school.

The object sought is, of course, apparent. There is no hope in Illinois for the Democratic candidates if Republicans stand firm. Republican voters in large numbers must be cajoled into thinking in order to insure the vigorous and unfailing support of the government in the resolute conduct of the war to a complete victory they ought to disregard their party convictions and affiliations and vote for Democrats.

This claim, suggested or asserted, is the whole foundation of the Democratic strategy in this overwhelmingly Republican state; and we are confident it can be disposed of by candor and directness of argument and by a thorough disclosure of facts on the part of the Republicans.

What we hope is a campaign with little bumbo, sophistry or appeals to prejudice. The Democratic platform makes as strong a case as can be made for the return of Mr. Lewis and the election of Democratic candidates, and it offers a useful hint to the Republican leaders. The case is made essentially weak, and it can be met very easily by a full disclosure and fair discussion of the facts. There are sound and controlling reasons, illustrated repeatedly in the course of the war, why loyal Republicans should be sent by the Republican voters of this state to contribute their loyal and wholesome criticism, their proved loyalty and their inspiring devotion to Americanism and the nation's cause to the counsels of the republic.

It is plausible only to the unthinking that the magnificent achievements of the American people in meeting as they have done the unparalleled demands of this vast conflict had their sources in Democratic partisanship. The Democratic president and Democratic officials and legislators have had an undeniably and glorious share in these achievements. Loyal Republicans will gladly grant this and cherish with pride a truth so honorable to Democracy and to Americanism. There should be no grudging or pride to party opponents who are true Americans. We are all loyal comrades. But American achievement belongs to no party, and the contributions of Republicans, private and public, and of Republican leadership have been and will continue to be outstanding and essential to the success of our cause and to the progress and prosperity of the nation.

Let every disloyal man go down to defeat, whether he is Republican or Democrat or Socialist. But as between loyal men, there is no reason or shadow of excuse for any Republicans turning from the support of the guard. The president has received the strongest of his support in all critical issues from Republicans, as the Republican in the house, Mr. Gillett, has just found out.

The president can rely upon this support in the future, and he will need it. He also has needed and profited by Republican criticism, and he will continue to need and profit by it. The interests of the country and of our cause can never be left in the uncheckered keeping of any party or any party leadership.

A LINE O' TYPE OR TWO

*How to be the Line, let the
quill fall where they may.*

OUR head aches, and a dreary numbness pains our souls, as though of headache we had drunk. But we are not inspired to do an odd or a nightmare, or even to an angelic dream. We have what is known as a plain cold—that scourge of the self-satisfied human race, a plain cold. Physicians have learned a number of things about their little disease—Eskimos, but what do they understand? Let's what do they understand—about plain colds, which so impair the efficiency of the a. h. n. that it is a wonder anything gets done. What do you get when you go to a doctor with a plain cold? A pat on the shoulder and a bill. Rockfeller Foundation please note.

The Limit of Loyalty.

Sir: As a subordinate man I have received from Mr. Edward Palmer an earnest letter advising me to explain, during the coming Liberty loan drive, how Moses put through a great real estate deal despite the lack of blue prints and prospectus. Now, I yield in loyalty to none, but I shall probably refuse to talk about prospectus. Not even a couple of mandamus from a federal court could compel me to it.

A little Latin is a dangerous thing;

CALCUTTA.

THE conversation was spirited, but lack of exact information precluded a decision. It is not often that lack of exact information gets in the way of settling an argument, so this one may be considered unusual. Some one remarked that if Doc Hall were present we should have a decision, but Doc was absent. The question was, How much is necessary to kill garden truck? Must the thermometer drop to the conventional 98, or are lime beans jeopardized in a higher temperature?

SMALL TOWN COURTESIES.

(From the New York Times.) The squirming of the Morning Proprietary doesn't fool anybody, for it doesn't conceal the fact that the rotten old sheet is a vice defensor.

THE Big Your Pardon editor will likely have his attention called to the Tribune's statement that the British captured the birthplace of Christ. Nearest the facts was the Denver paper which headed, "British Capture Christ's Home Town."

HAVE YOU SEEN HIS STUFF?

Sir: Isn't his wife making a great mistake to talk to you about printing "Sib" contributions?

HIM MOTIVES.

"DIAMOND" earrings, to bone collar-buttons, ventures Fortune, "that you have received at least two japes atoprous Hovering the diaper." Well, here's one:

WE PROTEST VIOLENTLY.

Sir: Concerning the order of the war industries that babies' diapers must be smaller, I suggest that you protest against this unwarranted assault on the rear of our infantry.

A. J. C.

AND F. H. T. thinks that Briggs could set up a good "Damn the Kaiser" picture.

SOMETHING TO SHOUT AT.

(Written September 22.)

Hay fever time! Quinine's to het!

Each season brings three days of fret:

When streaming nose and eyes obtain.

Blink Browning sneezes for the brain.

And more existence is regret.

The like a loathsome, lifelike debt,

Whose payment must be yearly met:

Attempts to dodge it oft are vain—

Hay fever time!

Though in annoyance, sore base,

As autumn frosts bedeck the lane,

Subduing transient woes again—

How speedily may one forget!

ALSOQUENUS.

EXTENSIVE epidemics of influenza have been reported from Camp Devens, Massachusetts—

Fond du Lac Reporter.

More German propaganda.

HOW CHARMING THE MODES OF YESTER-CENTURY.

Sir: Recent peregrinations led me to an exclusive shop, supposedly the home of ultra-fashionable chaps. Glimpsing my countenance in propinquity to the window, I suggested to the proprietor that a natural panoply of pulchritude was palpably suggested by my modish spectacles. Maledomino responded: "Oh, but in this nineteenth century, we all wear glasses of some sort, don't we?"

H. P. M.

"THIS is a tony red Russia lac shoe, designed along modified military lines."—Department store

The inspired ad man.

Griggs Is Ateat.

(From the Guelph, Ont., Times.)

Oka Griggs has at last walked the gang plank of courtship to the vessel of matrimony.

He is now steaming down the stream of bliss by the light of the Honey moon. The happy bride and her husband, his boy friends gave him a round up Friday night with cow-bells, circle-saws, and water tanks. Oka set up the cigar and they all wished him and his bride a long and happy life in the years that are to come.

IT appears that Mr. Deaconess of Rhinelander, Wis., was defeated by Mr. Nick. "This" moralizer, Cap Shuey and the Grand Trunk deplo aren't the only ones in South Bend. The town council has appropriated funds to buy its members large, nickel-plated badges of the county constable variety, "in order that citizens might not fail to recognize them on the street."

THE Church and School of the New Civilization holds Fastening Classes, to which the administration is fifty cents. This is the dandy height of something.

"General!"

Sir: I special delivery all the way from my log cabin in Rocky Mountain National park that General Davis, Livley of the Southern School of Photography, McMillenville, Tenn., would hardly reply with a negative to the desire to become the father of the Academy's staff of official photographers, and would say "Cameras!" J. D. T.

BUT, MY DEAR, WHAT WILL MR. HOOVER

say?

(From the Edinburgh Record.)

The quotas are coming in slowly and the ladies will have to wait until they get heavier before very much work can be given out.

"GERMAN people, be hard!"—Hindenburg.

Is not bone enough?

AN OBJECT ALL TIME.

Sir: Will you kindly suggest adequate punishment for travelling husband who spends his Sundays in drawing rooms, competing alleged clever contributions to the Line, which will prove his skill and poach his bag for the following week?

G. D.

The Parasites Is All Year.

Sir: Since you persist in celebrating the subject and nursing it along, would suggest Miss G.'s first name is Bayberry.

D. T.

WE HAVE A VAGUE NOTION THAT WE HAVE

HEARD THIS BEFORE. MURKIN NOV.

Sir: We are in the throes of moving. Our plane

is now in the middle of the ocean.

THAT night for us to be in the middle of the ocean.

COST OF LIVING AT THE CAPITAL.

Mr. W. M. W. Morrissey, of the Associated Press, writes:

WHAT'S NEW IN THE CAPITAL.

WHAT'S NEW IN THE CAPITAL.

WHAT'S NEW IN THE CAPITAL.

**CITY POLITICS
TRACTION
UNIFICATION
FISHER SAYS**

Those Who 'Camou-
flage Primary' with
Ordinance Talk.

**GASLESS SUNDAY
MAY BE ENDED
WITHIN WEEK**

Washington, D. C., Sept. 23.—[Special.]—The voluntary ban on Sunday motoring to conserve gasoline may be lifted by the fuel administration before next Sunday.

Advisability of proclaiming the Sunday gasoline saving period at an end is now under consideration, but nothing definite has been done.

Officials of the fuel administration said tonight that a certain fixed amount of gasoline was set to be conserved by these gasless Sundays and that the amount was expected to have been reached with last Sunday's saving.

When last Sunday's record is compiled, if the conservation goal is shown to have been attained, the ban on Sunday motoring will be lifted. It will be motorless, according to present plans.

Ordinance, and its provisions with respect to service are the provisions to which its opponents pay the least attention.

The real question is whether these draft and financial terms are operationally sound, or claim that the ordinance is perfect or that it will automatically enforce itself.

I think can be demonstrated is that it provides a system that under the principles established by the ordinance embodies the recommendations of the very best engineering and operating talent available in the country and assures the very best local transportation service for the city of Chicago, on the very best terms for the public.

"This ordinance provides that the city of Chicago shall have local transportation service at the cost of that service; that the entire operations shall be controlled by a board of trustees who have no financial interest in the property, and who will be selected entirely by the city after 1927."

Considers Elevated Lines.

He pointed out that service and the rate of fare which is so frequently mentioned by opponents is absolutely in the hands of the state board of public utilities under an act approved by former Gov. Dunne, one of the chief objectors to the ordinance.

"Take the elevated lines," he continued. "Most of the criticism has been aimed at them. There is not one dollar of franchise value allowed in the elevated lines. Their valuation is figured at the cost of reproduction, less depreciation, and that is figured on the basis of the average cost of material and labor for ten years preceding. How will the next ten year period compare with the last ten year period?"

"The principal objection about which there is a controversy on the railroads and railroad valuation was that item of valuation of real estate. In this case the railroad companies refused to disclose from their records and said they did not have them."



OFFICERS' UNIFORMS A SPECIALTY



**Nicoll Tailored
Clothes**

There's a certain indescribable satisfaction in knowing that you're faultlessly clad.

How times a day every American can say when he sits down to the table, "This is my chance to serve."

**NICOLL The Tailor
W. J. KERRISON'S SONS
Clark and Adams Streets**

**FIRST ACTION
TAKEN TO SET
COTTON PRICES**

Washington, D. C., Sept. 23.—First steps toward the fixing of prices for standard grades of raw cotton were taken today by the government in the naming of two committees, one to investigate the entire cotton situation and the other to control, during the period of this inquiry, the distribution of cotton by purchasing all of the staple needed by the United States and the allies at prices to be approved by the president.

The members of the committee to investigate the entire cotton situation are: C. L. Brand, chairman; William L. Clayton, Houston, Tex., member of a large cotton firm operating in Texas and Oklahoma; J. Temple Gwathmey, New York, member of a large cotton firm with branches in many cities; and Edward H. Inman, Atlanta, Ga., former cotton merchant, now acting as a purchasing agent for the government.

Senators and representatives from the cotton growing states took up adoption of a resolution setting forth that it proposed prior fixing in principle and pointing out to the government committee of inquiry in an effort to convince them that price fixing is not necessary.

**Bishop C. W. Currier
Fatally Stricken on Train**

Baltimore, Md., Sept. 23.—Bishop Charles Warren Currier of the Catholic church died on a train this evening, en route to his home in Waldorf, Md., to his wife.

**LONDON HAT MAN
CROWNS LEWIS
'MOST HANDSOME'**

Washington, D. C., Sept. 23.—First steps toward the fixing of prices for standard grades of raw cotton were taken today by the government in the naming of two committees, one to investigate the entire cotton situation and the other to control, during the period of this inquiry, the distribution of cotton by purchasing all of the staple needed by the United States and the allies at prices to be approved by the president.

The outstanding development in connection with his return was the disclosure that he had brought back from England the most magnificent cream colored silk plug hat ever seen on this side of the Atlantic. The "tie" represents the crowning achievement of the collector's official career.

It is said to harmonize perfectly with the purple vests, rainbow haberdashery, and lavender spots which so often thrilled the senate in the past.

The new lid has not yet been unveiled and will be kept hidden from the public until an occasion adequate to its dignity arises.

A London shopkeeper presented the hat to the senator, it was stated. The price of it was \$30.

"I told him," said Senator Lewis, "that I could pay no such price for a hat. He exclaimed, 'O, no, I give it to you. I have had it on my shelf for six years and I have never before found any one handsome or dignified enough to wear it.'

**"Cop" in Loop 29 Years
Resigns To Take New Job**

Baltimore, Md., Sept. 23.—Police Sergeant Gustave Toma of Central station, twenty-nine years on the force, and practically all of that time in the loop, resigned yesterday. He leaves to take a position with the federal reserve bank.

**ERWIN & WASEY COMPANY
Advertising**

54 EAST WASHINGTON STREET - CHICAGO



**America's Greatest
Truck Value**

We know that you want to buy more when you do other things. We know that you want to buy more when you travel. We know that you want to buy more when you buy more. We know that you want to buy more when you buy more. We know that you want to buy more when you buy more. Come and see them.

Rosamer Motor Car Co. of Illinois
2240 S. Michigan Ave.
Phone Calumet 5220



Advertise in The Tribune. Subscribe for The Tribune.

Chicago: First to fight and first to lend

You have read of the gallant conduct of Chicago boys in action. You are proud of Chicago's representatives in the thick of things in France. They are worthy of their slogan: *First to Fight*.

Now—win another honor motto for this big, proud city of yours:

Make that motto: *First to Lend*.

We know you will buy Fourth Liberty Loan bonds generously. Chicago must respond to the utmost to uphold her brilliant record of past loans and meet her vastly greater quota in the present loan.

But we ask you now to buy promptly.

Thirty thousand volunteer workers—men and women—are going to canvass the city and the suburbs during this campaign. They are giving their time from their own business to lend this aid—to make it easy for you to buy at your place of business or at your home.

By subscribing promptly during the very first days of the loan—beginning Sept. 28th—you are not only saving the solicitor's time but also your Government's time.

Remember Chicago's new slogan in this loan: *First to Lend*. Get your honor badge early!

And then, by buying to your utmost, you will be lending the way your boys are fighting over there.

4th LIBERTY LOAN

U. S. Government Bonds

AMERICAN OVERSEAS CASUALTIES

ARMY CASUALTIES

WASHINGTON, D. C., Sept. 23.—Army casualties reported by the commander of the American expeditionary forces and announced today totaled 465, divided as follows:

Killed in action.....	125
Died of wounds.....	50
Died of disease.....	11
Died of airplane accident.....	1
Wounded severely.....	365
Wounded slightly.....	2
Wounded, degree undetermined.....	6
Missing in action.....	71
Total.....	465

LATE LIST.

KILLED IN ACTION.

CAPTAINS.
John M. Clarke, Wilkinsburg, Pa.
Edmund W. Clegg, Shadyside Hill, Pa.

LIEUTENANTS.

William L. DeLong, Philadelphia, Pa.
Frank G. Glenshaw, Piscataway, Pa.
James B. Journey, Charlotte, N. C.

SERGEANTS.

Frank Frazee, Pittsburgh, Pa.
Wallace Green, Bure, N. C.

Herbert L. Parker, Charlotte, N. C.

Albert J. Sartori, Lawrenceville, Pa.

George I. Strickland, Reading, Pa.

Jalma C. Wilkins, Newton Falls, O.

CORPORALS.

George H. Baker, Townsend, Pa.

John F. Clancy, South Boston, Mass.

Connie Green, New York City.

John H. Connell, Bronx, N. Y.

George H. Kinsler, Detroit, Mich.

John H. Walker, Chester, Pa.

PRIVATE.

Henry W. Andrus, Somerville, Pa.

John Francis Baker, Mount Carmel, Pa.

Robert Baker, Flora, Ill.

Charles L. Clegg, Shadyside Hill, Pa.

Ernest A. Clavens, Indiana, Pa.

Charles A. Conner, Denver, Colo.

Robert E. Connelly, Somerville, O.

George I. Conn, Fall River, Mass.

John H. Connell, Clinton, N. C.

John H. Connell, Baltimore, Md.

Porter Cox, Hinsdale, Ill.

John A. Deacon, Cleveland, O.

John L. Drury, Philadelphia, Pa.

Cornelia Fredericks, Brooklyn, N. Y.

Oscar F. Freeman, Pittston, Pa.

Thomas H. Grimes, Lenox, Okla.

Albert H. Johnson, Columbus, O.

John H. Johnson, New Haven, O.

My F. Mills, New Haven, O.

Albert H. Johnson, Battelle, O.

Willie Johnson, Madison, O.

Gert T. Holt, Dayton, O.

Merritt Jones, Mount Pleasant, Tenn.

James M. Keach, Toledo, O.

Walter J. Kiefer, Whiting, Ind.

David Leavel, Emporia, Kan.

John L. Lewis, Toledo, O.

Walter E. McLean, Chelsea, Mass.

Robert E. Parsons, Ashtabula, O.

Joseph F. Pfeifer, Somerville, N. Y.

Stephen W. Phillips, Des Moines, Ia.

George Pierce, St. Louis, Mo.

John F. Price, Somerville, O.

Stanley R. Price, Somerville, O.

David E. Rogers, Norristown, Pa.

James M. Ross, Duke, Okla.

George Levi Ross, Johnsonburg, Pa.

Walter Runkle, Cincinnati, Ohio.

Maurice Salter, Philadelphia, Pa.

Edward Semmens, Pittsburg, Pa.

Harold C. Starnes, Kenton, O.

Arcie C. Starnes, Lebanon, O.

Alexander Volpe, Philadelphia, Pa.

Bernard Zarem, Somerville, O.

CORPORAL.

John Michie, Fort Collins, Colo.

PRIVATE.

Wilson Arnett, Salt Lake City, Utah.

Conrad Christensen, Stone Falls, S. D.

William M. Dunn, North Orange, N. J.

Lester F. Egan, New York City.

George F. Williams, Washington, D. C.

John H. Connell, Somerville, O.

John H. Thompson, New York City.

BIRD OF DISEASE.

CHIEF MECHANIC.

Walter S. Duran, Philadelphia, Pa.

PRIVATE.

Sidney J. Craig, Grafwood, N. J.

Adie Spurkman, Cape Girardeau, Mo.

BIRD OF ACCIDENT AND OTHER CAUSES.

Horatio Arnold, Aquila Province, South Africa.

WOUNDED SEVERELY.

LIEUTENANTS.

Temple H. Tweed, Fort Chester, N. Y.

Marshall B. Werts, Buffalo, N. Y.

SERGEANT.

John W. Thomas, Mayfield, Ky.

CORPORAL.

John W. Butcher, Somerville, O.

COOK.

Eva Rose, Harris, Ky.

PRIVATE.

William D. Ardier, Deridder, La.

Henry Beck Jr., Cleveland, O.

Donald J. Breslin, New York City.

James Q. Calender, Alton, Ill.

George A. Carter, Chillicothe, O.

John C. Chapman, Toledo, O.

Harold Dressel, Waterbury, Conn.

Winniford L. Dyer, Nashville, Tenn.

Martha E. Finken, Findlay, O.

XI-A

This Set Now \$115!—Former Price \$100!—A set.

We cannot guarantee present prices to last and we strongly advise an immediate selection by those interested.

OUR SPECIAL—Any Vicks Purchase now will be set aside for future delivery.

EASY TERMS OF PAYMENT—HEAR THIS POPULAR RECORD—

Keep Your Head Down, Vicks, Boy.

American Queen.

10 inch. What Are You Going to Do to Help the Boys?

Charlie Hart and Monroe Five.

Chicago's Great Victrola Center.

OUR PENT DENT

214 South Wells Ave.

Kalamazoo, Mich. Phone at Pent.

Cost Vicks.

CHICAGOANS IN THE LISTS

ARMY

KILLED IN ACTION.

CORPORAL.

Vanderkerk, Francis W., 315 East Thirty-fifth street.

DIED OF WOUNDS.

SERGEANT.

Angus, J. Walter, 4526 South Throop street.

PRIVATE.

Parker, Ernest, 1222 South Lawndale avenue.

WOUNDED SEVERELY.

Shurman, Edward, Chicago, Ill.

PRIVATE.

Christian, A. Vachel, Fort Wayne, Ind.

MISSING IN ACTION.

Pratt, Frank, Baltimore, Md.

PRIVATE.

Glavin, Harry, Somerville, O.

WOUNDED, UNKNOWN, DETERMINED.

McGinnis, John, Somerville, O.

PRIVATE.

Christiansen, George, Somerville, O.

MISSING IN ACTION.

Pratt, Frank, Baltimore, Md.

PRIVATE.

Glavin, Harry, Somerville, O.

WOUNDED, UNKNOWN, DETERMINED.

McGinnis, John, Somerville, O.

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Pratt, Frank, Baltimore, Md.

PRIVATE.

Glavin, Harry, Somerville, O.

EVERY BRUNDAGE OF C. A. A. TAKES A. A. U. ALL-AROUND TITLE.

ERAN SHOWS
OLD TIME SKILL
FOR THIRD TIME

Races Give Thrills
Final Contests at
Great Lakes.

All-Around Standing

Brundage, Chicago A. A.	6,708.50
Pastine, N. Y. X.	6,419.00
Bronson, Royal Air Force	6,180.00
Hicks, Royal Air Force	6,180.00
Brundage, Great Lakes	5,971.50
A. A. Fitts, New York City	5,854.25
Cut Buck, Chicago A. A.	4,877.50
M. F. Blatt, Camp Hancock	4,877.50
W. F. Morris, Bay Island, Phila.	4,725.50
E. W. Morris, Bay Island, Phila.	4,725.50

BY WALTER ECKERSON.

Displaying the skill which made him one of the greatest athletes who ever attended the University of Illinois, EVER BRUNDAGE of the Chicago Athletic Association yesterday won the all-around championship for the third time, while Pelham Bay and Camp Hancock A. C. divided honors in the relay races in the final events of the National A. A. U. outdoor track and field championships conducted by the Cherry Circle club at Great Lakes Naval Training station.

Brundage won the highest individual honor in the United States by scoring 6,708.5 points in the ten tent events needed to test the strength of the best trained athletes. J. Hellums of the Fitts A. C. of New York City, who set the decathlon four times in Norway, was second with 6,419. Earl J. Thompson of the Royal Air Force, Toronto, who is a former Dartmouth graduate, was third with 6,180. East Hancock's Notre Dame athlete, now in the service at Great Lakes, was fourth with 5,971.5. Gilligan had not made a better showing if he had not fallen in the high hurdles.

Scored Vault to Knockout.

One individual record was established, and it fell to the lot of the blue-jacket to accomplish the feat. Harry Almquist of Great Lakes' national pole vaulting team up to last Saturday, had lost his title to Lt. Carl Brundage, who has been making up to last Saturday. The best former record in the all-around was 11 feet 9 inches and Brundage was given 1,032 points for his performance. Buck of the C. A. A. also bettered the old mark by clearing 11 feet 11 inches.

Gilligan's victory was due to his clever ability and conservation of strength and energy. Unlike other contestants who are able to win points in any kind of competition in certain events but weak in others, the C. A. A. athlete made a "high average" in all. Brundage won only two events, the steeplechase and fifty-six-pound weight, and got first place in the half-mile walk. In the other events he finished up.

Brundage Conserves Strength.

One of the secrets of the C. A. A. athlete's success was his knack of conserving his strength. He realized the fall events, especially the weights, were easy for him, while the jumps and runs were hardest. In coming down to the weights, Brundage put all his strength into the trial and then ran his other trials, thereby getting the best of rest before the next event.

He did this way he generally was fairly fresh when a track event started a field contest.

The history of Brundage was a popular one. He won the title in 1914 and 1915 and was urged to give up yesterday's event with little training for tomorrow's work. Since leaving college Brundage has been a member of the athletic managing committee of the Intercollegiate Conference Association and at present is president, having previously served as secretary-treasurer.

Joe Ray Shines Again.

JOE RAY, who successfully defended his title as national mile champion in the senior championships on Sunday, was responsible for the two victories of the Illinois A. C. In fact, he took up the running on the relay when his team was beaten, but managed to overtake his opponents and win the national titles in the end.

In the two-mile event, Ray started eighteen yards behind Gordon, the last runner for Pelham Bay. Riding his horse and saving his strength for the final effort, Joe passed his bluejacket rival on the third lap. When the gun fire for the last lap, Ray cut loose and crossed the line fifteen yards to the good.

When Ray took up the running on the relay of the two-mile event on Sunday, he was fifteen yards in the lead of Pelham Bay. Again the little fellow shouldered the burden by saving his strength in jumping O'Brien's team, the runner on the Pelham team, to cross the line five yards to the good.

ALL-AROUND SUMMARIES.

100 YARD DASH.

First heat—Won by Brundage, Royal Air Force; Brundage, 100 sec. 8 1/2; Pastine, Great Lakes, 100 sec. 10.

Second heat—Won by Buck, C. A. A.; Pastine, 100 sec. 8 1/2; Brundage, 100 sec. 9 1/2; Fitts, New York, 100 sec. 10 1/2.

Third heat—Won by Brundage, Great Lakes; Pastine, 100 sec. 8 1/2; Brundage, Great Lakes, 100 sec. 9 1/2; Fitts, New York, 100 sec. 10 1/2.

100 YARD HURDLES.

First heat—Won by Brundage, Royal Air Force; Brundage, 100 sec. 28 feet 10 inches; Pastine, Great Lakes, 100 sec. 30.

Second heat—Won by Buck, C. A. A.; Pastine, 100 sec. 28 feet 10 inches; Brundage, 100 sec. 30.

Third heat—Won by Brundage, Great Lakes; Pastine, 100 sec. 28 feet 10 inches; Brundage, Great Lakes, 100 sec. 30.

100 YARD BROAD JUMP.

Champion—Royal Air Force; Pastine, 100 sec. 22 feet 6 inches; Brundage, 100 sec. 22 feet 6 inches; Fitts, 100 sec. 22 feet 6 inches.

100 YARD HIGH JUMP.

Champion—Royal Air Force; Pastine, 100 sec. 22 feet 6 inches; Brundage, 100 sec. 22 feet 6 inches; Fitts, 100 sec. 22 feet 6 inches.

100 YARD SPRINT.

Champion—Royal Air Force; Pastine, 100 sec. 22 feet 6 inches; Brundage, 100 sec. 22 feet 6 inches; Fitts, 100 sec. 22 feet 6 inches.

100 YARD RELAY.

Champion—Royal Air Force; Pastine, 100 sec. 22 feet 6 inches; Brundage, 100 sec. 22 feet 6 inches; Fitts, 100 sec. 22 feet 6 inches.

100 YARD WALK.

Champion—Royal Air Force; Pastine, 100 sec. 22 feet 6 inches; Brundage, 100 sec. 22 feet 6 inches; Fitts, 100 sec. 22 feet 6 inches.

100 YARD RACES.

Champion—Royal Air Force; Pastine, 100 sec. 22 feet 6 inches; Brundage, 100 sec. 22 feet 6 inches; Fitts, 100 sec. 22 feet 6 inches.

100 YARD SWIMMING.

Champion—Royal Air Force; Pastine, 100 sec. 22 feet 6 inches; Brundage, 100 sec. 22 feet 6 inches; Fitts, 100 sec. 22 feet 6 inches.

100 YARD RACES.

Champion—Royal Air Force; Pastine, 100 sec. 22 feet 6 inches; Brundage, 100 sec. 22 feet 6 inches; Fitts, 100 sec. 22 feet 6 inches.

100 YARD RACES.

Champion—Royal Air Force; Pastine, 100 sec. 22 feet 6 inches; Brundage, 100 sec. 22 feet 6 inches; Fitts, 100 sec. 22 feet 6 inches.

100 YARD RACES.

Champion—Royal Air Force; Pastine, 100 sec. 22 feet 6 inches; Brundage, 100 sec. 22 feet 6 inches; Fitts, 100 sec. 22 feet 6 inches.

100 YARD RACES.

Champion—Royal Air Force; Pastine, 100 sec. 22 feet 6 inches; Brundage, 100 sec. 22 feet 6 inches; Fitts, 100 sec. 22 feet 6 inches.

100 YARD RACES.

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100 YARD

**Paris Fashions
Too "Revealing"
for Girls Here**

There's the very latest news of styles & in Paris, & in New York, and & in Chicago. They'll be different in each city. Here's the reason, according to two buyers of a State street department store just back from Paris.

The New York styles are somewhat dowdy. The women's skirts are so long they look as if they were falling off. Chicago girls can't stand for that. The Paris styles—well, they're wearing no knee length. Not just below the knee, mind you; at the knee. Chicago girls can't stand for that. At least, that's what the buyers say.

"Modesty and convenience govern us," the buyers in Chicago declared the buyers. "The Paris skirts are too short for modesty. The New York ones are too long and tight for comfort and for a good appearance. Chicago will strike a happy medium. All skirts will be very tight, however."

In order that the style news might be relayed quickly to the expectant thousands, Miss Mary J. Nichols and Miss Mary I. Nichols, the two buyers, yesterday arranged a private style show for a flock of feminine reporters and one male reporter.

After witnessing the show, one thing is certain. Models come pretty this year. Some are blonde and some brunettes. The brunettes were most impressive. They were demonstrating the Paris styles that won't be worn in Chicago.

"Premet & Calot, the big Paris house," said Miss Nichols, "are showing gowns that come just to the knee. For street wear, however, the skirts are slightly longer. There is a shortage of fabrics and all skirts are very tight.

"The chemise dress is very popular in Paris. It is in one piece and slips over the head. It has no waist line. Those worn in Chicago will have a more pronounced line as the American women insist upon it."

A model demonstrated the chemise dress. It is well named. With the alterations that have been made in deference to the modesty and convenience of Chicago girls, however, it is considerably less chameuse.

"Except for street wear, there are no sleeves this year," said Miss Murphy. "In Paris the gowns either have no sleeves or have little kimono sleeves that drop just below the shoulder."

Neither Miss Nichols nor Miss Murphy said anything about backs, but when the models turned around the idea was forcibly conveyed that backs—that is, the gown backs—have suffered with the sleeves from a shortage of fabrics. A friendly female buyer explained, sotto voce, that the girls in Paris aren't wearing stays this winter. It looked reasonable.

A model demonstrated a knitted vest, which is all the rage in Paris, and soon will be in Chicago. Even a man could tell. It's like a man's vest except that it doesn't button up the front, is knitted in gay colors, and sits up around the neck like a bib. Around the top of the bib effect are a couple of inches of fur. It is worn over the coat and when one wears it one wears no shirtwaist. It has no sleeves. One is supposed to keep one's coat on probably.

They're getting away from black everywhere, and high colors are the thing; especially some new copper shades that the girl reporters said were "perfectly delicious." Everything's very plain but the models. A Pompeian red chemise dress, with a copper collar, on a brunette model made a terrific hit. Kolnay's no relation to Kosmisky, Miss Nichols gave assurance.

Pantaloons were visible on some of the gowns. Most of the evening gowns are very filmy and filmy, apparently. Waist lines, even in Chicago styles, are everywhere minimized. Other lines are much in evidence.

Tribune Cook Book

BY JANE EDDINGTON.

Keeping Butter.

Grocers and some others are suggesting that butter will be sold at sensational high prices the coming winter. The really scary thing in these prophecies is that other fat foods will go up in proportion, but we must not forget that we have a food administration. Vegetable oils give us more actual food per pound than butter does per pound, and we have more butter at from 32 to 36 cents a pound. Any woman who has not learned to use these oils may well begin now to piece out her butter supply in this way. It is easy to make butter go twice as far by using them.

Some people will be thinking of preserving butter—conserving, perhaps they may say. June was the best time for butter storage, but conditions were unfavorable to keeping it with city dwellers here. Butter must be kept cool whether or not, unless it has been made over into a staple oil and even so, cold is best. And the air must be shut away from it.

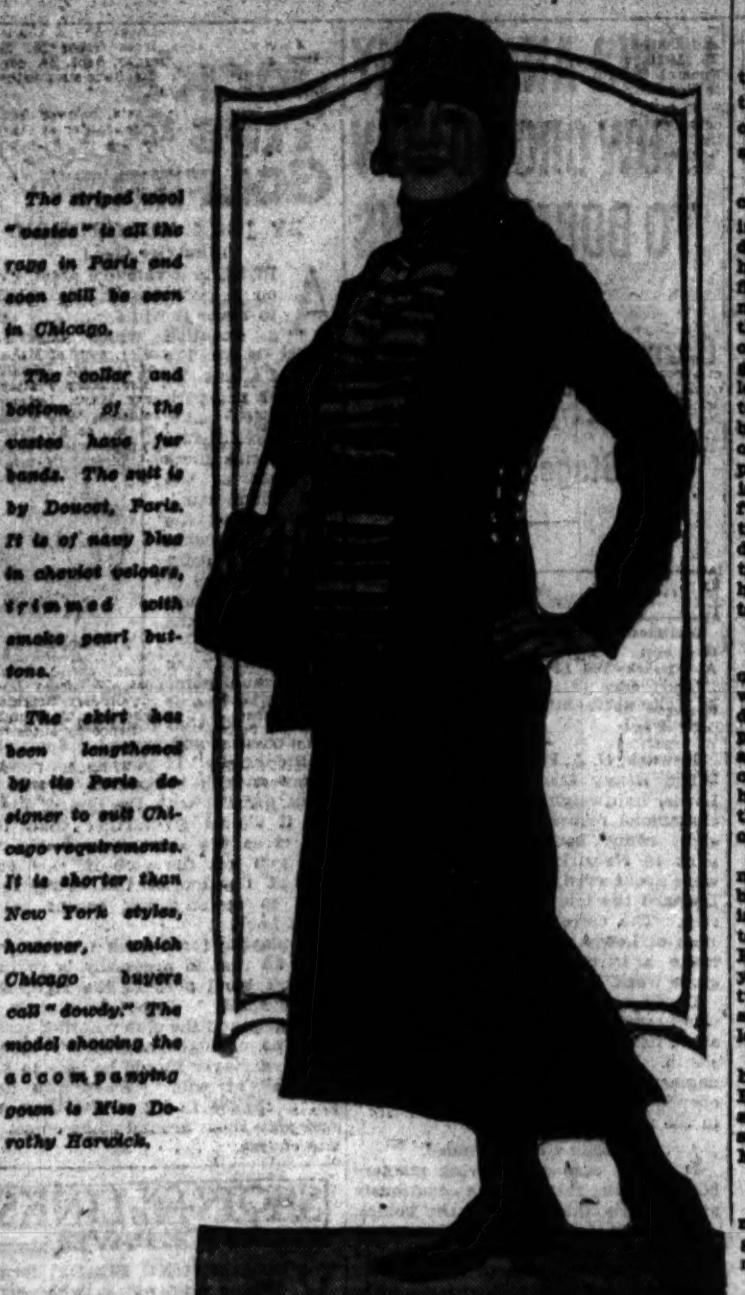
The primitive method of shutting butter away from water was to immerse it in a hard cheese. In the melting of butter, the fat portion of the cheese, one of the ancient practices, such as making salpice, will not be tolerated today. We do not approve of adding undesirable and strong stuffs to our foods in order to keep them. They are spoiled as much as though more evident deterioration had taken place than any loss of flavor.

In the days of butter-making, in Paris, our grandmothers put down butter in tubes, depending upon salt over a cloth for the protection of the top and more salt in the butter. This salt was removed at each cleaning time and more butter was added when the salt or crock was full. These tubes were used to hold the butter until the butter had laid down and became firm. Butter like this was never recovered by soaking them in strong beer, were used. Special shapes were made, so that brine could be poured around the butter and it would prevent mold in it.

The uncertain thing most of us would have today if we tried putting down butter in these fashion would be the question of the butter being good for this purpose. Some butter would undoubtedly not keep. On the other hand, some ought to keep better than any of a dozen others, because today there are better made of sterilized cream.

What we have domestic cold storage will be easy to keep butter, and anybody with a dry, cool cellar can devise winter cold storage. Cleanliness is a much greater factor in preserving such a food as butter than is in preserving many of the other foods which may be stored away in a tub of dirt but not necessarily bad as a result of it.

THE "RAVE IN PARIS"—DUE HERE SOON



**Ryerson Library
Finds Chance for
War Camp Service**

BY ELEANOR JEWETT.

The Ryerson library of the Art Institute is finding opportunity for war work, in cooperation with the army camp, by sending prints to hospitals, gathering material for scrapbooks, and putting secretaries in touch with speakers. In addition the library is placing at the disposal of the camp its large collection of photographs, lantern slides, and post cards.

While prints are being worked out for a particular patriotic purpose, the photographs, the immediate need for entertainment and education in the camps is being met by making up sets of post cards, which can be duplicated in large measure, by the lantern slides, to be used in a radiophoto, accompanied by a brief travelogue.

For instance, in the London set the boys are introduced to some of the important streets, and those interested in the subject of interchurch federations. The meeting will be in charge of the Rev. Roy E. Guild, chairman of the committee on interchurch federation of the Federal Council of Churches of Christ in America.

Tomorrow evening there will be three rallies—in the First Methodist Episcopal church, Evanston; the First Congregational church, Oak Park, and the First Baptist church, Englewood.

Glimpses are given too, of the life

**The Extra Service of
Pebeco Tooth Paste**

There's nothing better for cleaning and polishing the teeth, invigorating the gums and endowing the whole mouth with a delightful feeling of exhilaration and cleanliness.

But Pebeco has an even more important service to perform. It helps to ward off "Acid-Mouth"—a condition which is acknowledged to be the chief cause of tooth decay—a condition present in nine out of ten mouths.

**PEBEKO
TOOTH PASTE**

Thousands of users have proved to their own satisfaction that Pebeco is doing much to improve the appearance of their teeth.

Get a tube of Pebeco today, and give your teeth the protection to which they're entitled.

Sold by druggists everywhere

Pledge to
Buy
U. S. S.
Equipment

Our sign is our bond
John & Frank
New York

**King Baggott, Idol
of Other Days, Is
Ideal as Kildare**

By Mae Tindie.

If "Kildare of Storm," the adaptation, lacks somewhat the strength of the novel, it is nevertheless a picture of rather unusual merit from several standpoints.

The story is an interesting one because it is written about such exceedingly interesting people. Take Kildare, himself, for instance. There you have a wild Irishman! Big, brawny, fiercely magnetic but lacking tenderness and possessing a strain of cruelty that renders futile all the magnetism of him. Fond of drinking, hunting and general carousing is Kildare. He is master of a slave called Storm; that is big and curiously kept like his master, overrun with blacks who cringe in his presence and loaf on the job when he is not about. The housekeeper, a furtive, tigerish creature—"white trash"—is mother of a child by Kildare, which her master causes to be taken from her when he brings to his heart the woman he has chosen to be his wife.

There is a woman of good family, has married only at the importunity of her mother, who's pressed for money. She has been delicately reared and so is totally unprepared for the life that awaits her at Storm, where her husband in his cups subjects her to every kind of humiliation and she's the object of the insults and jealous watchfulness of Mahaly, the housekeeper.

Mary Quinn rounds a doctor and his mother. There are people of charm, beauty and refinement and their home is a heaven of restfulness as compared to the massive and unkempt abode of Kildare. It is to these neighbors the young wife turns in desperation. Between herself and Dr. Bonox, a friend-ship forms which rapidly turns into love.

Kildare is not a patient man. The housekeeper is ever watchful. Dr. Bonox is chivalrous and in love. You see, many things can happen with such a combination of characters. (Continued tomorrow.)

By some sort of "special arrangement" Metro was able to get King Baggott for the part of Kildare. He's the man for the role, all right!

I can think of a lot of people I would rather have as Dr. Bonox.

There is no fault to find with the work of Crawford Kent, Florence Short as Mahaly, the housekeeper, is immense! Emily Stevens, somehow did not fulfill my idea of Kildare.

There are several methods of draining—the dead furrow; the open ditch, the ditch filled with rubble, gravel or clean cinders; and various kinds of conduits, while the timber based on stone tiling is usually the cheapest and most available.

Whichever is used, the water flow should be three to four feet below the surface in field practice and eighteen to twenty-four inches in the garden, with a fall of about two inches in a hundred feet and an outlet to lower ground or to a catch basin. At the latter depth a distance of a rod sixteen and one-half feet on each side will be enough to drain so that perennial drainage may be provided at intervals of thirty-five feet. At the greater depths of field practice the distance between intervals may be about four rods. This will lower the water table sufficiently at the crest, midway between drains, for healthy plant development.

(Continued tomorrow.)

Mrs. Doane to Join Husband.
Mrs. Philip Schuyler Doane will leave next week to join her husband, Lieut. Col. Doane, director of sanitation for the shipping board at Philadelphia.

**Church Congress
Open Here Today**

Representatives from fifty cities, including Montreal, Los Angeles, Houston, Birmingham, Omaha, Newark, New York, Washington, Detroit, and intervening cities, will begin this morning a four day session of the International Church War Congress at the International Church War Congress at the Hotel Sherman.

The meeting today and tomorrow morning will be for secretaries and those interested in the subject of interchurch federations. The meeting is open. The meeting will be in charge of the Rev. Roy E. Guild, chairman of the committee on interchurch federation of the Federal Council of Churches of Christ in America.

Tomorrow evening there will be three rallies—in the First Methodist Episcopal church, Evanston; the First Congregational church, Oak Park, and the First Baptist church, Englewood.

Help rid yourself of skin trouble, and keep your complexion attractive by using Resinol Ointment and Resinol Soap.

For sale by all druggists.

Resinol Ointment \$1.50
Resinol Soap \$1.00

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Resinol Ointment
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TUESDAY, SEPTEMBER 24, 1918.

X 11

SOCIETY and Entertainments

F. Perkins Family
Go to Washington;
Close Home Here

Mr. and Mrs. Herbert F. Perkins have left their residence at 1301 Astor until their return, which may be months. They are en route to destroy your

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ISS 1920

SHIRLEY'S

SECTION TWO.
GENERAL NEWS,
MARKETS, WANT ADS.

The Chicago Daily Tribune

Save Now to Buy
Liberty Bonds

OUTPUT OF AIRCRAFT HERE OFFERED NATION

Manufacturers of Illinois
Take Plans for Enter-
prise to Washington.

BY HENRY M. HYDE.

S. M. Hastings, director of the Illinois Manufacturers' association, left for Washington yesterday to lay before the war and navy departments alternative proposals for the establishment in Chicago of a huge plant for the construction of aeroplanes.

The plan has the backing of a local committee of capitalists and manufacturers. It involves turning nearly 175 wood and metal working factories, already established, to the making of aeroplane parts, and the building of a immense new plant, where the completed aircraft are to be assembled.

The necessary capital, which may amount \$25,000,000, is ready to support the project. Tentative arrangements have been made with several eminent airplane engineers and options have been taken on two or three large tracts of land, on any of which the new assembly and testing plant could be built.

Twenty-Five Planes a Day. Contracts can be secured from the war and navy departments the syndicate, represented by Mr. Hastings, ready to start work at once and to agree to reach a production of twenty-five completed aeroplanes a day within a few months.

Before making its proposal the Manufacturers' association completed a survey of the resources of the available wood working plants in the state, numbering some 110, practically all of which would be needed without interfering with other war work. They have been able to find twenty-five machines of the same number of plants now equipped with the new assembly and testing machinery.

The committee, which has formulated the proposition to be presented to the government, consists of S. M. Hastings, chairman; C. S. Reiman of the High Motor Car company; F. S. Fisher, Frank J. Sung and George R. Maynard.

They are asking only for an opportunity to show what Chicago men can do in turning out on time and in quantity aircraft, which shall meet all the demands of the government and those of the service overseas.

Skilled Workmen. In addition to manufacturing capacity, funds and directing experience, the plan also includes a network of skilled workmen in the various lines who can put quickly to work. At least 5,000 would be needed at the start. The plan provides for almost unlimited increase in manufacturing capacity.

In addition to the plants, the capital, and the men, Chicago has plenty of labor within easy distance and its rail facilities are better than those of any city in the country. I am sure we offer an ideal ground for turning out one of the sites under consideration for the proposed assembly plant outside the Ashburnham flying field.

Mr. Hastings and his committee will be Washington last week and had a preliminary talk with the men in charge of aircraft production. John D. Long, assistant secretary of war in charge of the matter for the country, is in France, and a decision was reached pending the receipt of advice from him. During the last ten days the situation has been discussed with the Chicago committee, and it is hoped that the further details will be clear.

Woodworking Industry Needed. Unfortunately, unless some such work is done to obtain a large number of woodworking plants in Chicago and throughout the state will be compelled to close down. Not only are they losing men, drawn into more essential industries, but within the last few days the railroad administration has issued an embargo against the shipment of lumber or other forest products from Illinois and some seven or eight northern states, except when shipped to officers of the United States or to the railroads. The only hope is to cut off the supply of raw material from all the woodworking plants and not bury on government contracts.

The Washington office of the Illinois Manufacturers' association, 200 Vinton street, 114 Ninth street, N. W., has been busy since May in bringing the various needs of the government into the picture. It has been instrumental in securing war contracts to the amount of such contracts as about \$5,000,000 a week. In a few weeks the Chicago Association has also opened a branch office. Working together with their colleagues in the two countries, they are doing much to help Chicago and the middle west to vastly more important activities of the government.

Great resources of the middle west have not yet been harnessed to national war machine.

Our Military Kultur
comes from City Library

A dismantling vote the directors of the Chicago public library at a recently meeting voted to remove from the shelves all German books with the exception of those dealing with military subjects published prior to 1914.

Committee of the library committee, first president set by every library in the country was removed.

On military and naval subjects all German authors, all books printed since August, articles in any language, were considered as enemy and are insulated in the new. The only exception are novels and travel and poetry pointed to the outbreak of war.

WOMEN'S SPHERE

Exact Status of the Part to Be Played in Fourth Liberty Loan Drive Outlined by Committee Member.

BY JANET A. FAIRBANK,
(Member National Women's Liberty Loan Committee.)

ON my return to Chicago, I find some confusion exists in regard to the status of the woman's Liberty loan committee.

There is no change in the women's organization in Chicago since the last campaign, except for the fortunate fact that the women's committee has been able to effect a closer cooperation with the men's committee, and the work of the two authorities agencies for the sale of Liberty bonds will therefore be planned together.

The woman's committee remains a separate committee, centralized in the National women's Liberty loan committee under the immediate control of the secretary of the treasury in Washington. Its relation to the men's committee may possibly be better understood by a comparison of the women's forces to those of the American Legion in France: Gen. Pershing has command control of our men, but he is also a party to the deliberations and constitutions of the general staff, he led by Commander in Chief Foch, and he is bound by its decisions. Just in that way the woman's Liberty loan committee brings to the Liberty loan campaign an organization of its own, reporting to its central committee the Treasury, the War department, and financed through it. In Chicago the chairman of this committee is a member of the men's committee.

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The plan has the backing of a local committee of capitalists and manufacturers. It involves turning nearly 175 wood and metal working factories, already established, to the making of aeroplane parts, and the building of a immense new plant, where the completed aircraft are to be assembled.

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The plan has the backing of a local committee of capitalists and manufacturers. It involves turning nearly 175 wood and metal working factories, already established, to the making of aeroplane parts, and the building of a immense new plant, where the completed aircraft are to be assembled.

The necessary funds, which may amount \$25,000,000, is ready to support the project. Tentative arrangements have been made with several eminent airplane engineers and options have been taken on two or three large tracts of land, on any of which the new assembly and testing plant could be built.

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NATIONAL BANKS STILL IN SADDLE AT CONVENTION

Appear to Be Able to
Name Officers of
Association.

BY GLENN GRISWOLD.
National bankers are still in the saddle, and there were signs at the opening of the forty-fourth convention at the Congress hotel yesterday that their position is more secure than far-off political gossip preceding the gathering had indicated.

The fight which state banks propose to make for recognition after being told that the tall waggon for years has been expected to include an effort to set aside the time-honored custom of naming a vice-president to the presidency.

Those who disseminated threats of placing a state banker for the president's chair instead of Vice President Robert J. Maddox, and the dominating national bank faction has been expected to compromise by offering its opponents the vice-presidency.

Refuses to Tempers.

The old guard, however, disdains to compromise with insurgency. It not only has announced to the press, public, and the world in general that Robert J. Maddox is the next president, but makes an equally positive assertion that R. E. Hawes, vice president of the Third National bank of St. Louis, will be elected to the vice-presidency, thereby assuming that it is secure in control for two years.

State bankers withdraw their objections about the vice, but they do not appear to be used as heralds to constitute a majority, but thus far they have failed to agree on a candidate or on a plan of electing him; on whether to attempt to attain the presidency or be content with an easier fight and a greater chance of success in running a state banker for the vice presidency. E. D. Hulbert, president of the Merchants Loan and Trust company, refused to run for president on behalf of his own bank's candidates. About the only thing the state bankers have at present as a working basis is the hope that Mr. Hulbert will accept the presidency if elected directly thereto.

Untermyer to Talk.

Samuel Untermyer, attorney for the National Association of Railroad Securities Owners, will make what many bankers consider the most important speech of the convention, addressing the savings bank section this morning. Mr. Untermyer's words will carry import, not so much because he speaks them as because he reflects the sentiments of the leading heads of many of the largest state and national companies in the United States. About the only thing the state bankers have at present as a working basis is the hope that Mr. Hulbert will accept the presidency if elected directly thereto.

To Talk War Plans.

One of the most important of the independent meetings attending the convention will be a conference today of the directors of sales of treasury certificates in the twelve federal reserve districts. They will attempt to adopt a uniform system of distributing these securities, a scheme on which there may be no final agreement, but which promises to be of great value for the financing of the short term paper, with only occasional refunding bond operations.

PRODUCE TRADE

No fresh advance in butter prices were reported from the market yesterday, but buyers held off, awaiting the action of the meeting held in Washington during the day. Official news did not arrive in time to be of service, but the market was well held.

The butter conference at Washington was not completed, but Herbert Hoover says it will be.

Breast and veal, with storage lots 40 higher and 40 lower, came in firm.

The price of potatoes were 11¢ lower, and the tone rather easy.

Vegetables were 10¢ higher, and the tone

was steady, with some gains in small

and medium lots.

Meat, bacon, ham, and other cuts were

firm, with some gains in small lots.

Wholesale Cheesemaking Prices

White Cheddar New York

Milk cheese Boston, 100 lb. 65¢

100 lb.

SURFACE LINES TO ASK 6 CENT FARE OF STATE

Action to Be Taken After
Board Passes on
"NL" Request.

It is probable that following the end of the public utilities committee's work on the application of the elevated fare of \$1.00, the surface lines will ask for an increase to 6 cents. The principal ground for the request will be the increase in wage of the men which took effect in August. The minimum estimated outcome to meet the wage increase is 6 cents.

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Wait Special Action.

The city council has a committee appointed to meet until some time later. The claim of the committee that the advance in wages will be a serious matter with them if it is postponed so long.

The Chicago City Railway board met yesterday and declared a dividend of 1 per cent for the quarter. The last payment of quarterly distribution was 1 per cent. The reduction was due to the fall in fares for wages.

The members of the City Railways is concerned. It is in a position to allow a per cent on the valuation of over \$50,000,000 in case of the first mortgage and leave a surplus for interest on connecting Railways Co., railroads from the railway and one of the subdivisions will more than meet the interest charge on connecting bonds.

George Capella, chairman of the First National Bank and a member of the advisory council of the federal reserve bank, returned yesterday from a meeting of the council and a conference between the council and the capital issues committee with reference to restrictions on bank loans.

Mr. Fergie said there was no wish on part of the capital issues committee to interfere with ordinary loans. What the committee desires, however, is to prevent borrowing for new construction which may not be considered as immediate in the presentation of the war. The capital issues committee has found that companies have been investing with their own funds and where they have exhausted have appealed to the capital issues committee for the purpose of issuing additional securities.

Local Loan Terms Made.

At a meeting of the local clearing house committee yesterday a resolution was passed in accordance with which the committee will lend 50 per cent on the amount of the new Liberty Bonds at 4 per cent interest for the first ninety days. After that the rate will be 6 per cent. In about the same terms as the loan was made to subscribers to the Victory loan.

**MARKET SHOWS
STRONG TONE IN
SPITE OF CURBS**

New York Times, Financial Review.—
New York, Sept. 23.—[Special]—
No increase in the volume of stock sales early developed a strong tone today, and by the close the number of sales, some of them long neglected, of such size as to attract notice.

No news of the capture of 25,000 men, coming simultaneously with news of further allied success in the field and the decisive defeat of the German submarine fleet in the sense that such news would have been greeted before the results were placed on speculative market.

For instance, though holding its market, leather, advanced with force and ended the session with a rise of half a point at a level considerably below that held when the leather was strong to the stock exchanges were issued some weeks ago.

Chicago Stock Transactions.—
New York, Sept. 23.—[Special]—
No increase in the volume of stock sales early developed a strong tone today, and by the close the number of sales, some of them long neglected, of such size as to attract notice.

There was the feature of trading on margin, the ratio moving up a point, and the movement was led by active stocks on the New York exchange. The speculation was understood to be interpretation of the possible inflation predicted.

Stocks of Standard Oil, Standard Oil Co., and Standard Oil Co. of New Jersey, all three of which were placed on speculative market.

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STOCK MARKET AVERAGES

TODAY'S RANGE

DAILY RANGE OF FIFTEEN STOCKS

MONTHLY RANGE OF FIFTY STOCKS

FULL YEARS

YEARLY RANGE OF FIFTY STOCKS

YEARS

1912-1916

1917-1918

1919-1920

1921-1922

1923-1924

1925-1926

1927-1928

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2048-2049

2049-2050

WANTED—MALE HELP.

Professionals and Trades.

ROTARY PRESS HELPERS—WE HAVE

MANY OPPORTUNITIES FOR MEN WHO ARE EXEMPT

FROM MILITARY SERVICE AND WHO ARE

NOT ENROLLED IN THE ARMY. WE

OFFER A POSITION AS ROTARY PRESS

OPERATOR. ADDRESS: C. J. WOODS,

1105 Mather's Bldg.

SUPERINTENDENT

OF BUILDINGS ON WATER FRONT AND TRADE-

SITES. ADDRESS: C. J. WOODS,

1105 Mather's Bldg.

TAILORS

Experienced on women's

high class special order and

ready to wear tailor made

suits and coats; only those

accustomed to the making of

high class garments need apply;

steady positions, day-

light workroom; open shop;

salary \$80 a week.

Rm. 510, 616 S. Michigan.

SHIPPING ENGINEERS

For testing work on electrical apparatus

in stations and substations. Men wanted with

extensive training or who have had con-

siderable experience in operating or station

construction work. Good starting salary and

opportunities for advancement in an essen-

tial industry.

Employment Bureau,

CHICAGO EDISON COMPANY,

72 W. Adams-st.

Experienced en-

gines, planes

smiling ma-

a few hours

chine hands

TOOLMAKERS.

SEVERAL FIRST CLASS.

Who are experienced on job and

station work, on hundred per

cent government work.

AGFA

MOSLER SAFE CO.

Ordnance Dept.

HAMILTON, OHIO.

D GUNS

AM.

operated in

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to none.

STERN

COMPANY.

WIS.

GENERAL

COND

ITION

C. O.

TH-ST.

TOOLMAKERS

AND

MACHINISTS.

High skilled, high grade toolmakers,

machinists, and machine operators

we cannot go to France, but we do

not want to do it alone.

We can offer you a good chance

and a good future.

We can offer you a good chance

and a good future.

If You Are a Competent,

Successful Salesman

With insurance stock, real estate, or ad-

vertising experience, we have a proposition

which should interest you. Applications must

be sent to us.

We are able to furnish satisfactory references. Our

work call for no traveling or the sale of any

scheme. Address L E 118, Tribune.

EXPERIENCED SALESMAN

—ON DRESSES FOR CITY

AND SURROUNDING TER-

TORY. ADDRESS L E 118,

TRIBUNE.

FERTILIZER SALESMAN—STATE OF WIS-

CONS: should have car and know trade

and territory well. Must have

experience in selling.

Men accustomed to handling drug sundries

preferred, but not essential; car men with

high grade references, need apply. \$750 a

month. Address J 307, Tribune.

WE WANT THREE AG-

GRESSIVE SALESmen to call on

local business and profes-

sional men in connection

with a high grade business

proposition. We offer an ex-

ceptional opportunity to men

who can show a clean record;

no traveling, books, or

insurance. Address H 281, Tribune.

MAN—A WELL ESTABLISHED FARM

MORTGAGE BANK OPERATING IN

THE CHOICE AGRICULTURAL DISTRICTS OF ILLINOIS, IOWA, AND MINNESOTA.

MAN OF HIGH CHARACTER AND ABILITY WITH IN-

FLUENCE IN HIS COMMUNITY TO BE

SELECTED FOR APPROVAL OF SEVERAL

MEMBERS TO APPROVE AND QUALIFY

FARM LOANS AND PROFIT CAN BE MADE

ON PERCENTAGE COMMISSION BASIS FOR

THE RIGHT MAN. WE HAVE OVER 100 LOCAL BANKS

IN ILLINOIS AND IOWA. REPLY IN OWN

HANDWRITING WITH REFERENCE AND FOR AN INTERVIEW. ADDRESS L E 118, Tribune.

MAN—RELIABLE,

For laundry route; married; preferred;

steady position in essential industry; good

wages.

BROOKS LAUNDRY CO.

609 North Dearborn.

MEN—FIVE MEN, LIVING ON

THE NORTH SIDE, TO CONNECT THEMSELVES WITH

A SOUTH CHICAGO RETAIL STORE, STONY ISLAND AV.

SOON SOLD ALREADY TO PEOPLE LIVING IN THE

SOUTH SIDE, DISTRICT OF CHICAGO. LET US PROVE IT TO YOU. DO NOT MIND THIS. OFFICE OPEN UP TO 10 P.M. NO ONE ELSE HAS BEEN HIRING SINCE.

BROOKS—SALES, 5000 S. Dearborn.

MEN—SEVERAL TO TAKE ORDERS ON

OUR NEW PRODUCT. EXPERIENCE NOT NECESSARY.

MEN—TWO HIGH CLASS TRAVELING MEN

FOR MOST RELIABLE CONCERN. WE HAVE HIGH

QUALITY MATERIALS. WE HAVE HIGH

ABILITY NOT APPRECIATED.

SALES—TWO LIVE WIRE SUBSCRIBERS,

OR BOOK MEN TO HANDLE A QUICK SELLING

PREMIUM—OVER \$100,000.00 IN STOCK. WE CAN GET YOU A GOOD BUSINESS PLAN. LIBERAL DEALS; LEADS AND INFORMATION. CALL OR WRITE.

MAN—RELIABLE, HIGH CLASS SPECIALIST,

FOR HIGH GRADE SPECIALTY. WE HAVE

WANTED—FEMALE HELP.

Broadhead and Domestic. Girl—Gen. H.W.K.; good wages. Address: Mrs. E. V. Clark, 327 S. Wabash, Chicago. Tel. 1158.

WE WILL GUARANTEE \$15 WEEKLY.

YOU CAN MAKE UP TO \$25 WEEKLY.

WE PAY HIGHEST PRICES IN CLOTHES READY FOR WORK.

THE HIRSCH-STRAUSS CO., 16 S. Market-st.

EXPERIENCED WOMAN FOR MAKING ALTERATIONS ON MEN'S CLOTHING. PERMANENT POSITION AND GOOD SALARY. APPLY 188 S. STATE-ST.

EXPERIENCED FINISHERS, sleeve makers, and skirt makers on high class dresses; good salaries paid. MISS EDGINGTON.

ANNA KORSHAK CO., 10 N. Michigan-av.

EXPERIENCED WAIST FINISHERS; steady, all year round positions. JACQUES, Room 1005, 25 E. Washington-st.

Exp. Hand Finishers ON DELAWARE STREETS. WE GUARANTEE \$10.

WE WILL GUARANTEE \$10. YOU CAN MAKE UP TO \$25.

COM. FOR GENERAL HOUSEWORK.

ANNA KORSHAK CO., 10 N. Michigan-av.

FACTORY HELP. Experience Unnecessary. VESTA ACCUMULATOR CO., 1600 Indiana-av.

FANCY PAPER BOX MAKERS—PORT OF OCEAN AND INDIA. We start beginners at quickly learned. We start beginners at once. Address: L. C. 592, Tribune.

OPERATOR—POWER MACHINE, ROTH double and single needle, for light factory work. Bayes-Yale Company, 38 S. Wells-st. Address: L. C. 592, Tribune.

FITTER — EXPERIENCED FOR alterations on dresses; good salary. BEZARK'S, 20 So. State-st.

FUR COAT FINISHERS, liners, and operators at once. Address: L. C. 592, Tribune.

GIRLS—DO YOUR BIT! We are making uniforms for our boys in service. We can use you if you can operate a sewing machine or are handy with the needle. We can also use several experienced power machine operators and hand sewers.

We have an open, daylight, busy shop, clean and sanitary.

Lots of work. Come prepared for work.

ALFRED DECKER & COHN, SHOP B, 8218 W. 22d-st.

GIRLS—FOR VARIOUS POSITIONS in our jewelry workshop; experience not necessary. Apply Jewelry workshop, 10th floor, Wabash-av. bldg.

MARSHALL FIELD & CO., Retail.

GIRLS—EXPERIENCED IN paper box shop for staying, wrapping and covering machines. Steady employment. Good wages.

JAMES S. KIRK & CO., New Plant, 1232 W. North-av.

GIRLS—25, OVER 16 YEARS of age, to operate machines; wages to start, \$12 per week with advancement guaranteed; steady employment. Apply 8700 W. 12th.

GIRLS FOR BINDERY—\$10, with bonus. Close at 12:15 Saturdays.

WOMAN'S WORLD, 107 S. Clinton-st.

GIRL—YOUNG, TO LEARN MAKING waist. GOOD PAY. Quick advancement in our garment department. IT'S UP TO YOU!

STEADY WORK. THE STEADY WORK CO., 16 S. MARKET-ST.

GIRLS—10, STRONG, TO work in clean factory, \$14 per week to start; steady position. 500 N. Union-av., near Grand and Milwaukee.

GIRL—TO WORK IN ELECTRICAL LABORATORY. FLOOR CLEANER. POSITION FOR ADVANCEMENT. CALL 4TH FLOOR.

PAUL G. NICHOL & CO., Inc., 282-284 E. Ohio-ST.

GIRLS WANTED FOR LIGHT factory work. Excellent working conditions. Good pay. Apply 81 N. Green-st.

GIRLS WANTED FOR NIGHT factory work; good pay, with pleasant working conditions. Apply MARY ANNIE CO., 107 S. Dearborn-st.

GIRLS—10 YEARS OLD FOR LIGHT work, good pay, with pleasant working conditions. JOHN B. WIGGINS CO., 1104 S. Dearborn-st.

GIRLS—EXPERIENCED SKIRT MAKERS AND DRAPELERS, and helpers, to sew on silk lamp shades; good pay. Merit Garment Co., 308 W. Van Buren-st.

GIRL—EXPERIENCED AND DISAPPOINTED, to sew on silk lamp shades; good pay. Merit Garment Co., 308 W. Van Buren-st.

GIRL—FIVE TO LEARN SHOEMAKING; many work choices; good pay. Merit Garment Co., 308 W. Van Buren-st.

GIRLS—10 PER WEEK AND BOARD. GIRL—EXPERIENCED AND DISAPPOINTED, to sew on silk lamp shades; good pay. Merit Garment Co., 308 W. Van Buren-st.

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